**INSURANCE.**

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 100— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 21 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.**
(Incorporated in England).
**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 24 Dec. | RANPURA .. | COMORIN‡ .. | 15,132 |
| 31 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MALOJA‡ .. | 20,837 |
| 14 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 28 „ | KANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA‡ .. | 16,022 |
| 11 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 3,619 |
| 18 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,986 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK@† .. | | 10,502 |
| 21 „ | CHINA$ .. | | 7,952 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 „ | MOOLTAN‡ .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | KANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 „ | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,502 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 28 „ | MALOJA‡ .. | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 12 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA‡ .. | 16,088 |
| 2 June | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 16 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 „ | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £49.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea .....£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .....£120
To Marseilles and back .....£100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 12th Jan. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feb. | MANOJA .. | 7,888 |
| 15th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 6th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| x31st Dec. | TASMANIA M. .. | Straits and Japan |
| 1928 | | |
| 5th Jan. | KIDDERPORE .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| x13th „ | HIYEIZAN M. | Straits & Japan |
| 17th „ | KHIVA .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 31st „ | KALYAN .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |

xDoes not carry Passengers.

## SHIPPING

**N. Y. K. LINE**
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muroran Maru .. | 5374 | 16 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 22 „ | 5 Jan. |
| Sado Mar .. | 5 98 | 30 „ | 12 „ |
| Miyadono Maru .. | .. | 1 Jan. | 12 „ |
| Tyne Maru .. | 5873 | 10 „ | 20 „ |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16 „ | 30 „ |
| Meigen Maru | 5345 | 21 „ | 3 „ |
| *Awa Maru .. | 6928 | 30 „ | 12 Feb. |

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telgr. 'Yusen.'

**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 21st Dec. | KARAPARA .. | East & South Africa | |
| 21st „ | BANDRA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports | |
| 23rd „ | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. | |
| 24th „ | CHARLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie. | |
| 26th „ | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. | |
| 28th „ | xELLORA .. | Mombasa. | |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

## BANKING

**Bank of India, Ld.**
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 70,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## BANKING

**Punjab National Bank, Limited.**
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000
LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montgomery |
| Allahabad | Jullunder | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullundur | Okara (dist.) |
| Ambala City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Ambalia Cant | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Calcutta | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.**
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 96,500,000
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Honglong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO.
Manager.

**SAVE EYES**
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

## BANKING

**Allahabad Bank Ltd.**
Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

**Bank of Baroda Ld.**
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons. Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCES STREET . BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

**NATIONAL**
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.
**The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.**
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

| | 1925. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| New Business .. .. .. .. | Rs. 67,25,500 | Rs. 82,74,000 |
| New Premium Income .. .. .. | „ 3,43,794 | „ 4,46,82 |
| Premium Income .. .. .. | „ 17,83,154 | „ 19,79,361 |
| Life Assurance Fund .. .. .. | „ 82,70,39[illegible] | „ 94,49,100 |

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE
Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.
Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd**
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
*For particulars Apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?**
**One Rupee**
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
of **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE.
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd**
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

**Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
**"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS**
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
**Price Rs. 12-0 Net.**
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

## CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS to sell our Ludhiana products, on pay or on handsome commission, security of Rs. 150/ most essential. Apply for terms to FAKIRCHAND PHULCHAND BANKERS, Ludhiana.
A. R62

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS in Bombay for the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal commission, salary or both. Apply sharp with testimonials, if any, to the SECRETARIES, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 29668

## MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 82/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta
P 28515-A

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on Liberal Commission to secur orders for SILK FANCY GOODS and HOSIERY. Sample Collection against a security of Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- "MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES" Cream and Rose Colours FAST IN WASHING BEST STUFF GUARANTEED, EMBROIDERED with Silk Thread Alround and on Four Corners, inches wide 5, 5-1/2 and 6 yards long at Rs. 3/- per yard. NEHAL CHAND AND CO. P. O. Box No. 10 Ludhiana.
T 29497

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.
Kakomi Dosutis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dousutie will be sent free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard.
THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.
A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job, Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.
Unbleached ..... Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached ..... Rs. 2- 3-0 each.
SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red striped ..... As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—60 Horse Power PETTER HORIZONTAL OIL ENGINE, Electric Lighting Type, complete with Receiver used for few years. Rs. 3,500/ ex-Cawnpore Works. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., 85, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
K 29690A

8 1/4" Centre New LATHES. SENSITIVE and BACK GEARED DRILLING MACHINES, Low prices, Apply BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., 85, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
K. 29690B.

## PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING.
Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainuddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring excluding postage Rs. 2.
Piles Ring Manufacturers,
20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.
594

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance or take over Big Running Factory, in North Bihar. Those intending to invest about 2 to 3 lacs need only correspond with Box 2063 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R607

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 5th January, 1928, for temporary appointments of VETERINARY OVERSEERS in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, pay Rs. 100—5—150 per month. Persons appointed are likely to be confirmed in about 8 to 10 months if during that period their work is found satisfactory. Only Veterinary Graduates need apply.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1927.

## TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of hay only for one year commencing from 1st March, 1928, to 28th February, 1929, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on 6th January, 1928.

Tender No. I for hay for Municipal bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. II. for hay for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will, on application, furnish any further information that may be required.

The Tenders should be in sealed covers addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of hay," and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December, 1927.
26702

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of pure cow's or buffalo milk, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1928 to the King Edward Memorial, Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, four Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanitarium, Bhoiwada will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 9th January, 1928.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of milk" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

About 560 scers of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to these hospitals, homes, etc.

The names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tender forms and Schedules of rates, etc., will be supplied on payment of rupee one only to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will on application, furnish any further information if necessary.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December, 1927.
29701

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLABHAI FAIZULLABHAI has contracted to sell to our client DOSSAJI FAZALALI, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari Tenure together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street, otherwise known as Bhusari Moholla, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing at admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 182 and Street Nos. 87-91, New Street Nos. 91-93 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Ismail Jaffar, on or towards the West by the said Balloo Sarang Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Fattabhai and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ibrahim Mozawalla.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1927.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29408

## LEGAL NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THAKUR HARDEO SINGH SAHIB, MUNSIFF.
FATEHPUR.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES,
(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF FATEHPUR AT FATEHPUR,

DISTRICT CAWNPORE.

SUIT NO. 336 OF 1927.

BISHUNATH PRASAD S|o Gayadin, Kasti Brahmin, resident of Village Shiodaspur, Pargana Ekdala, Distt. Fatehpur .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SAMI ULLA KHAN, S|o ABAD ALI KHAN, KASTI PATHAN, resident Village Kot Pargana Ekdala, Distt. Fatehpur, at present servant Haiderabad State, Decean Sub-Inspector Police, Through Superintendent Police, Haiderabad (Decean) (2) NAZIR KHAN, S|o Wazir Khan Pathan, resident of Village Kot Pargana Ekdala, Distt. Fatehpur, (3) RASHID KHAN, S|o Hasein Khan Pathan, resident of Village, Adhaiyat Pargana Ekdala, Distt. Fatehpur, (4.) JAFAR ALI KHAN, S|o Mohammad Khan Pathan, resident of Village Ratanpur Pargana Ekdala, Distt. Fatehpur ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS PLAINTIFF has instituted a suit against you for 660|0|0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 12th (Twelfth) day of January, 1928, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of December, 1927.
GHULAM ABKAR,
Munsarim.
29405

## AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4531 of 1924 (Ebrahim vs. Hajrabai) and pursuant to the consent decree dated the 13th October 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms:—

Gold and silver ornaments consisting of Jewmal, chains, earrings, buttons, bangles, rings, lolak, tikla, nose rings todas, kadas also silver and copper coins, blue stones, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).
There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of leading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.
Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.
It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT WEEK
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Specially for
THE X'MAS WEEK. at the
Universal Picture House.
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)
SATURDAY 24TH
HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
A Universal Super Jewel
Starring LON CHANEY.
SUNDAY 25TH
COHENS AND KELLYS
With George Sidney and Charles Murray the line of laughter from beginning to the end
MONDAY 26TH
FOOLISH WIVES
A Universal Million Dollar Production
Featuring Eric Von Stroheim.
TUESDAY 27TH
TAKE IT FROM ME
starring the one and only Reginald Denny.
WEDNESDAY 28TH
WINE
An interesting picture that will intoxicate with CLARA BOW.
THURSDAY 29TH
FIFTH AVENUE MODELS
Another Universal Jewel STARRING
MARY PHILBIN and NORMAN KERRY
FRIDAY 30TH
WOMAN'S FAITH
A picture that no one can afford to miss with ALMA REAUBENS

2nd WEEK 2nd
Commenced from 10th December 1927.
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
DRAUPADI VASTRA HARAN
("An Episode from Maha-Bharat")
will be screened at the
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS FILM
As scenes of Rajasya Sacrifice, Maya Sabha and Bhagwan Krishna's Miracle during the "Vastra Haran" are most stirring!!
TWO EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday. at 3-30 P.M.
AN ALL BRITISH
Super Production
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Starring
BETTY BLYTHE
A picture of a faithful lover who dared death to kiss his adored one.
The most wonderful film brought specially in honour of the Royal visitory H.M. the Amir.
Also 2 Reels Monty Banks Comic And the topic of H.M. the AMIR.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM JUNCTION GIRGAUM.
[KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
THE
"Mission Girl"
Featuring
Misses Ruby, Hira and Messrs. Khalil & Sandow.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M,
Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

## AMUSEMENTS

Monty Banks
IN
PLAY SAFE!
Pathepicture

And if you can't
*Play Safe*—
Play as Safe as you can!
Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.
"Brothers Under the Chin"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Coming! Shortly Coming!!
Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!
SENSATION
OF THE
SEASON
with entire new attraction
Prof. SHANKERARAO'S
KARLEKAR
Grand Circus
and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts
Location :—NANA'S CHOWK
Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay
OPENING NIGHT ON
THURSDAY,
22nd December 1927
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEES from Friday 23rd Dec. 1927 at 4-30 P.M. Daily.

Stay for Ten Days Only!!
MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9
Benefit Performance
BEBAND SHAHI
(This Drama will not be re-staged.)
at the
Elphinstone Theatre,
Grant Road.
Reserve your seats at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
SUPER JEWEL PRODUCTION
WILD CAT OF BOMBAY
Featuring
Cinema Queen Miss SULOCHANA
WHAT WILL YOU SEE?
The female sex generally regarded as delicate and innocent however when a woman is wild she can baffle the best brains.
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
Extra Show Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 p. m.
Coming Next Saturday Coming NextSaturda
Imperial Film Co.'s Super Jewel Production
'KICKS OF KISMET"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**PRICES OPENED 5 POINTS LOWER—ADVANCED ON TRADE BUYING—GINNING EXPECTED 1,205,000 BALES—FUTURES 35 TO 52 POINTS HIGHER.**

New York, Dec. 19.

The New York futures market opened 5 points lower. Operators were awaiting ginning report which is to be published to-morrow. Private expectations believe in a figure of 1,205,000 Bales as the period covering the ginning returns experienced unfavourable weather. There was steady buying by trade interests which continued till the close and prices kept on improving steadily. Futures closed at a rise of 32 to 35 points. Middling spot improved 30 points to 19.75c.

The New Orleans futures market advanced 35 to 36 points. Spot cotton prices improved 35 points to 19.45c.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest 19.25 (2-59 p.m.), lowest 19.73 (at the opening).

Market advanced on trade buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"We continue to prefer purchase on dips."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, 19.

| New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | |
|---|---|
| January | 18.93 |
| March | 19.12 |
| May | 19.25 |
| New York Noon Call. | |
| January | 18.95 |
| March | 19.16 |
| May | 19.29 |
| January | 19.23+.35 |
| March | 19.43+.34 |
| May | 19.55+.35 |
| July | 19.55+.33 |
| October | 19.03+.32 |
| Middling Spot | 19.75+.30 |
| New Orlens 9-30 a.m. | |
| anuary | 18.95 |
| March | 19.17 |
| May | 19.25 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.30+.36 |
| March | 19.50+.35 |
| Middling Spot | 19.45+.35 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, 19.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 34,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 48,000 |

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

London, Dec. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | £21 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £121 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £10-1-2 |
| National Bank | £19-3-4 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £86-7-9 |
| Conversion Loan | £77-6-8 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | £101 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. | £55-1-2 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £61-1-4 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £71-1/4 |
| Consols | £54-1/2 |
| War Loan 5 p.c | £101-1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £94 |


**NEW INDIA**

**ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. I. DUFF


### LIVERPOOL.

**A QUIET DAY—AWAITING GINNING REPORT—FUTURES 2 POINTS LOWER TO 3 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 5 POINTS LOWER—SALES 6,000 BALES.**

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 1 to 2 points but declined 3 points on scattered long liquidation. Later on prices recovered and closed 2 points lower for the near months while distant deliveries closed 3 points higher. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.72d. per lb. and day's sales of ready cotton were 6,000 Bales.

**EMPIRE COTTON.**

Empire cotton futures market closed 1 point lower for January while March improved 2 points.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Egyptian cotton futures closed 5 points higher for the near month while next crop deliveries ruled quiet at 9 decline of 3 points.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Persistent trade buying demand improving."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from their Liverpool friends the following cable to-day:—

"Ginning likely to be on the small side. Manchester reports better demand. May be pushed higher temporarily."

**LIVERPOOL. COTTON.**

| | Liverpool. Opening | Dec. 19. To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| December | | 10.25—.02 |
| January | 10.20 | 10.23— |
| February | | 10.20— |
| March | 10 18 | 10.22+.01 |
| April | | 10.20+.01 |
| May | 10.19 | 10.22—.01 |
| June | | 10.20+.01 |
| July | 10.17 | 10.19+.01 |
| Tugust | | 10.09+.01 |
| September | | 10.00+.01 |
| October | 9.99 | 9.91+.02 |
| November | | 9.87+.03 |
| December | | 9.87+.03 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.72—.05 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

| | London. Dec. 19. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 450 |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool. Dec. 19. |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.85 |
| Scinde, Fine | 8.05 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.65 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.85 |
| Bengal, Fine | 8.05 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.30 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.55 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.80 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.25 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.25 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool. Dec. 18. |
|---|---|
| December | 16.55+.05 |
| January | 16.70—.03 |
| February | 16.70—.05 |
| March | 16.94—.03 |
| April | 16.94—.03 |
| May | 17.08—.03 |
| June | 17.08—.03 |
| July | 17.17—.03 |
| August | 17.17—.03 |
| September | 17.17—.03 |
| October | 17.21—.03 |
| November | 17.21—.03 |
| December | 17.21—.03 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 17.25—.10 |

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, Dec. 19.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-11/16 |
| Forward | 26 9/16 |

**LONDON GOLD.**

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.1/2

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**

London, Dec. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest. Day to Day Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Interest. 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-11/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4.3/8 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-1/4 p.c. |

**JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.**

London, Dec. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta:— | |
| December, per cwt | 14/7.1/2 |
| Jan/March, per cwt | 14/7.1/2 |
| Jn/Sept. per cwt | 15/ |
| c. & f. Bombay:— | |
| Jan/March per cwt | 14/9.1/4 |
| c. & f. Karachi:— | |
| Jan/March per cwt | 14/10 |

### BOMBAY

**OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED—UNDERTONE STEADY.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Following a sharp rise of 35 points in New York futures, the local market opened, firm at Rs. 379/8. for Broach Apl/May delivery but declined to Rs. 377/ on General Selling. The offerings were well absorbed and the market ruled very steady. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 379/8 | 379/8 | 377 | 377/8 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 342/8 | 343/8 | 342/8 | 343/8 |
| March | 343/8 | 344 | 343/8 | 344 |
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 309 | 309 | 308 | 308 |
| March | 312 | 312 | 311/8 | 311/8 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Liverpool opened 11 points higher. The local forward market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 378/ and ruled steady. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 378 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 344 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra March | 345 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 308 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal March | 311 | 8 | 0 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 236.50+2.50 |
| March | 246.50+2.10 |
| June | 251.40+2.50 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| F. P. Bales | 1927-28 |
|---|---|
| Receipts to date 19-12-27 | 5739000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 19-12-27 | 31000 |
| Exports to date 19-12-27 | 3581000 |
| Stock at Ports 16-12-27 | 2625000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 | 1331000 |
| Stock Liverpool 16-12-27 | 948000 |
| Visible Supply 16-12-27 | 6127000 |
| Quantity in Sight 16-12-27 | 9658000 |
| | 1926-27 |
| Receipts to date 19-12-27 | 8156000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 19-12-27 | 61000 |
| Exports to date 19-12-27 | 5050000 |
| Stock at Ports 16-12-27 | 2945000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 | |
| Stock Liverpool 16-12-27 | 1109000 |
| Visible Supply 16-12-27 | 7054000 |
| Quantity in Sight 16-12-27 | 11849000 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON

**BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

| in-full-pressed Bales | 2 Days | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,061 | 64,226 | 62,079 |
| Central India | 2,116 | 30,201 | 20,817 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,945 | 51,019 | 25,210 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,118 | 17,715 | 4,975 |
| Berar | 5,509 | 1,90,719 | 81,799 |
| Central Provinces | 1,626 | 64,730 | 15,140 |
| Total Oomras | 13,375 | 4,18,010 | 2,10,020 |
| Dholera | 322 | 20,552 | 5,323 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 353 | 54,895 | 28,270 |
| Rajputana | 301 | 10,134 | 7,167 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,279 | 36,034 | 17,299 |
| Broach | | 2,567 | 134 |
| Coompta & Dinarwar | | 2,600 | 11,080 |
| WesternsNortherns | | 2,945 | 7,178 |
| Cocanada | | | 395 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 6,525 | 4,435 |
| Persian | | 2,857 | 2,726 |
| American | | 18,590 | 41,699 |
| Egyptian & African | | 8,006 | 18,772 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 15,630 | 5,88,719 | 3,54,506 |

### DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 308 |
| Bengal March | 311 |
| Broach Apl/May | 377 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 342 |
| Oomra March | 343 |

SPOT RATES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 326 | 320 | 313 | 305 |
| S./P | 324 | 318 | 311 | 303 |
| Rajputana | 326 | 320 | 313 | 305 |
| Oomra No. 3 351 | | 349 | 339 | |
| C. P. No. 1 376 | | 369 | 359 | |
| C.P. No. 2 | 366 | 359 | 349 | |
| Khandesh | 353 | 343 | 338 | |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | G. G. Kesba | Khandwa | 340 |
| 100 | Do. | Veraba | 316 |
| 100 | Do. | Karanja | 345 |
| 100 | Do. | Berar | 342/348 |
| 100 | Japan T. & Co. | Sailu | 339 |
| 100 | Do. | Nagar | 340 |
| 200 | Do. | Berar | 339 |
| 100 | Do. | Khandwa | 339 |
| 100 | Do. | Sanavad | 339 |
| 100 | H. Rambhagat | Jalna | 339 |
| 100 | Do. | Lasur | 329 |
| 200 | A. Damodar | Amraoti | 342 |
| 100 | Kohinoor Mill | Barshi | 335/336 |
| 100 | Colaba Land | Broach | 337 |
| 100 | Standard Mill | Latur | 410 |
| 100 | Mithubhai Nathoo | Murtizapur | 332 |

### BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association

**GOLD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Posha | 21 | 5 | 9 |
| Maha | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Narandas Motibal Native gold bars touch 96-97-98-99 | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| National City | 21 | 8 | 6 |

**SILVER.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 59 | 15 | 0 |
| London—Ready | 26 | 11 | 0 |
| Forward | 26 | 9 | 0 |
| London/Shanghai | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Opening | 2 | 7-3/8 | |
| Closing | 2 | 7-3/16 | 2-7.3 |
| New York Cent. | 58-3/8 | | |

| | Op | Hi. | Lo | Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Posha | 60/5 | 60/5 | 59/15 | 59/15 |
| Maha | 60/4 | 60/4 | 59/14 | 59/14 |

**SUGAR MARKET REPORT**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Ready prices have dropped by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and November and December Shipment prices have dropped by about a Penny per cwt.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rss 14/6-1/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Naringa" Sh. 13/9 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment November Sh. 13/9 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment December Sh. 13/9 1/2 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/13 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Quiet.

**PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

| | Bazar Terms. | Railway Terms. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat white 70/30 | 7 | 9 0 |
| Wheat white Delhi Jany. | 7 | 6 0 |
| Wheats white, Apl/May | 7 | 7 3 |
| Linseed bold Brown | 10 | 0 0 |
| Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore | 10 | 5 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore | 11 | 10 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat | 11 | 10 0 |
| Gingellyseed bold-white Dec./January | 12 | 12 0 |
| Poppyseed white | 18 | 0 0 |
| Castorseed | 10 | 3 0 |
| Cottonseed Dec./Jan. | 4 | 7 6 |
| Groundnuts Dec./Jan. | 11 | 5 6 |
| Mowraseed | 7 | 11 0 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5,253 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,148 | ,, |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseeds | 84 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 6,751 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 296 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 27,636 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 8,076 | ,, |
| Rice | 3,946 | ,, |
| Myrabolams | 9,068 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 66,863 | ,, |
| Mowrasced | 427 | ,, |
| Gram | 1,503 | ,, |
| Joowar | 1,583 | ,, |
| Maize | 106 | ,, |
| Barley | 1,004 | ,, |
| Beiree | 2,219 | ,, |
| Coal | 2,046 | tons. |

**EXCHANGE.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1/6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 126 1/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P 122 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's Selling D,D 538
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1/4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/4.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/11
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/9.
Tone of Silver.—Dull India bought. China sold. America offered after fixing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.88-9/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Dec 20.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
1 to 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st Sept. to 15th Dec.

| in-full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 916 | 1,17,926 | 61,201 |
| Japan & China | 8,427 | 1,04,464 | 94,480 |
| Coast Ports | 200 | 6,561 | 3,298 |
| Up-country by rail | | 28,159 | 31,909 |
| Afloat for Europe, China | | | |
| Afloat in harbour and Japan | | 23,553 | 8,340 |
| Total | 9,543 | 2,80,663 | 1,99,228 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## MILL SHARES QUIET.

### SPECULATIVE RISE IN SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 20.

**MILL SHARES.**

Following steadier feeling in Cotton Market. Mill shares opened steady but ruled quiet on increased selling at the advance. Kohinoors were rather steady on rumours of better dividend.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Tata Iron and Steel Shares ruled steady on bull support. Burmas improved early but ruled quiet on profit-taking Trams were steady. B. Steams were quiet Scindia B. B. Petrol and Tata Iron Second Pref. remained unchanged. Cements were rather quiet.

**SECURITIES**

Recent rise in paper merely seems to be the result of speculative Bulls buying and forcing up prices; under theory of early inflation of currency sundry jobbers are following the bulls. We do not however believe that the Government will inflate currency unless and until they have secured sufficient sterling for this year's home charges as well as a good portion of their next year's requirements at the upper gold point of Exchange i.e., 16-3/16. As however there is bound to be a heavy resisting effront by Exchange Banks, we do not think the Government fill be able to obtain all they need with ease and hence even if the Government inflate currency it might only be at the fag end of the season. We would, therefore, advise caution on any commitments in Gilt edged scripts.

**BANKS**

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.s. 87.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 94.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/2.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1460.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

**CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.**

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41.
Central India Mining (10) 25
India Cement 350 (O) 258/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 730.
Punjab Cement (O) 11/12.
Punjap Cement (D)
Shivrajpur (10) 48.

**RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c 917/8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 243
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 718/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (0) (100) p. c. 4 p. c. 845
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 154/6. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1128/12.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 910.
Tata Power (O) (1000) 572/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

**PRESS COMPANIES.**

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 600.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).**

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7/8.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (250) 25 971/4.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25 870.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 18/8 533/12
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 492/8.
Century (100) 481/4.
Crescent (100) 202/8.
Colaba Mills 148/12.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 1 0/0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 926/4.
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 34/3.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 137/8
Indore Malwan (100) 381/2.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 270
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/9
Kohinoor (300) nil 297/8.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7010.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 120.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2275.
New Great Mills 325
Pabaney Mills 200 310.
Pearls Mills 200, 608/12.
173 Simplex 73, 203/12.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 540.
Simplex (100) 203/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 18.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 325
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 690.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Alcock Tshdown (nil) 381/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106/3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/42 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Papers Rs. 74/15.
1945/55 Rs. 106/3
Tone of Market:—Steady.

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.

| | Ready Red leafy | Delivery Contract Dec. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 330 | | |
| Bengal Fine | 325 | + 8 | + 7/8 |
| Bengal F.G. | 310/15 | | |
| Sind-Punjab Fine | 325 | | |
| Sind-Punjab F.G. | 310/15 | | |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 375 | | |
| Nagpur Fine | 375 | + 24 | + 23 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 365 | | |
| Arvi Fine | 360/65 | + 13 | + 11 |
| Amraoti Fine | 350/55 | | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 350 | | + 1 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 345 | | |
| Khandesh Fine | 340 | — 4 | — 6 |
| Muthia Fine | | — 5 | —10 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S. | 365 | | |
| Purna Fine | 355 | | |
| Parbhani/Sailu Fine | | | |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | | | |
| Burwah-Sanavad Fine | 345/50 | | |

| | March | Ap./Ma. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach F.G. | +14 | +11 |
| Broach Fine | | |
| Westerns M.G. | | |
| Westerns H.G. | | |
| Cambodia | 455 | |
| Miraj/Sangli | 420 | Mr./Ap./Ap./Ma. |
| Compta Good | 425 | +30 +25 |
| Dholera | | |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | |

**LONDON PRODUCE**

London, Dec. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £18/15 0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £20/15/0

B. Burma T. Corporation 1951 Rs. 313/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid) xd. 317/8.
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 261/4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2. xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.s. 41/12.
British Burma Petroleum 5/6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (5|0|10 1950
Jost Engineering (50) p c. 165
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2177. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 19.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93/4.
Tata Constructions (30) 58
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93.
Tata Iron (O) 82/12.
Tata Iron Def. 295.

# LIBERATORS OF MANKIND

## ROLE OF TRUE PHILOSOPHERS

## MAHARAJA OF BARODA'S INSPIRING ADDRESS

### PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL ADVANCE

The following are extracts from the inaugural address of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda to the Indian Philosophical Congress on Monday which was read by the Dewan in the absence of the Maharaja:—

I have to thank you for the cordial reception you have given me. When I received the kind invitation of your committee to give the inaugural address of your Congress, I felt, as I still feel, that this honour and this task should rightly fall upon some one eminent in the world of academic scholarship. But, having throughout my adult life taken such opportunities that have offered themselves to me to acquaint myself with the rudiments of philosophy, I thought that on this occasion you might be willing to forego a technical discourse, and to consider the philosophical reflections of one whose main duties in life have been closely associated with social administration and social advance.

PHILOSOPHY IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Let us turn our attention to the study of philosophy in Inndian Universities as it is, and as it might be. What has been the nature of the requirements during the last forty or fifty years from our students who have wished to qualify for a degree in philosophy? Is it not true that in the past, and even now, more often than not a student might obtain a degree in philosophy which has originated and developed in his own country among his own people? Is there any other civilised country with a philosophical heritage in which such a condition exists? We all know the cause of this condition in India.. Our Universities were long dominated by Europeans, who drawing up courses of study, kept to the philosophy of the West which was the only philosophy most of them knew anything about. We need not suppose that they deliberately aimed at the substitution of Western systems for the systems of India. It is probable that even the idea of Indian philosophy did not occur to most of them when they were occupied in drafting University requirements on lines parallel with those in Britain. Gentlemen, if we are to get a proper understanding of our historical tradition and of the underlying principles of our civilisation this state of affairs must be definitely changed. Some of our Universities are introducing changes in the right direction, and I hope and believe that this Philosophical Congress represents also a movement towards remedying this defect.

What is really required, is that Indian students shall train their minds in accordance with the high standard of accuracy and logical precision found in the West, and study and systematise those contents of Indian classical literature which are worth preserving. In short, we should aim at a combination of Western clarity and logic with Eastern comprehensiveness and profoundity.

NEW MOVEMENT.

This aim leads to important considerations of detail as to the study of philosophy in India. Here it is possible to indicate only the main directions of these. In the first place in our Universities and among educated people generally there should be definite attention to the history of Indian philosophy. It is a happy sign of the beginning of a movement in this direction that within recent years a few important books on this subject have been published. I need only mention the 'History of Indian Philosophy' by Dr. Das Gupta, eminent for its accurate scholarship; that of Professor Radhakrishnan, impressive by its broad sweep, and the systematic study of 'Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy' by Dr. Barua.

TRUTH ABOUT UPANISHADS.

It is not possible for me here to describe the important intellectual analysis and speculation in the philosophical system of 'Samkhya.' Both it and the practical system of 'Yoga' had marked effects on Jainism and Buddhism, and their influence has continued on Indian life and thought right up to our own times. The Yoga system in its essence is a series of practical means to be adopted as a preliminary to the attainment of the highest knowledge. Its later forms have degenerated and become mixed with superstition, associated with claims to supernatural powers, claims usually assumed in order to impress the ignorant. Here there seems a great need of purging, of purification by renewed philosophical criticism. What the Yoga system may have to teach us as to the preparation for the attainments of true philosophic insight needs to be dissociated from the fantastic and the magical.

Advance in intellectual systematisation had led to the compilation of a sort of epitome of Upanishadic teaching in the so-called 'Brahma-sutras' ascribed to Vyas and Badarayana. Much other material, systematic and unsystematic, often of an ethical kind, eventually became grouped together in the epics, especially the Mahabharata. One line of thought reached a definitive statement in the philosophy of Sankaracharya, especially in his commentaries on the 'Brahma-sutras' and the 'Bhagavadgita'. Other varying expressions took shape in the works of Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya. I venture to believe that there was much that was reactionary in the work of Sankara. Be that as it may be, this at least seems true, that the philosophy associated with his name has become a form of Indian scholasticism which still continues. Since the time of Sankaracharya and that of his great opponents philosophy in India has rarely been able to free itself from the limitations of a merely deductive method. This characteristic of the Indian mental life of the past—and incidentally of much of our mental life to-day—merits closer consideration and exemplification.

It is not here a question of the methods that were adopted by the great leaders of Indian philosophical and religious thought. They used methods of independent investigation, to a large extent introspective, and always with a large amount of unfettered reflection. Not so their disciples and successors. They have accepted teaching from the Guru, and more often than not have treated it dogmatically. Their own reflection has been a form of deductive inference of what they supposed the received teaching to imply. In later times the Indian systems of philosophy have thus been elaborated with an increasing divorce from real problems, from the world of facts, and from the demands of social advance. To express the situation briefly: Indian philosophy is still scholastic: it has not yet had its Descartes or its Bacon.

The movements which have arisen in later centuries have been of various kinds, revolts from mere formalism, intellectual and religious and from caste prejudices and oppression. They have rarely ever risen to eminence with regard to their philosophical productivity; they can hardly be said to have directed themselves to philosophical reflection. The vast masses of the population of India, including to a very large extent the so-called educated, have continued and continue in a condition of intellectual inertia. It is this intellectual stagnation which permits them to acquiesce in doctrines and practices from which they should be free.

INFLUENCE OF ISLAM.

There have been influences at work in later though in India which it is well we should recognise. For example, the influence of Islam has probably been felt in those movements such as the rise of Sikhism and of the Kabir-Panth, in emphasising a monotheistic attitude. On the other hand it is probable that in some directions forms of Hindu thought have tended to strengthen mystic strains in Islam. An actual study of the sources reveals how both Islam and Christianity had a share in leading to the type of thought found in the Brahmo Samaj. These are merely suggestive examples of the different forces at work moulding our intellectual life.

The student of philosophy in India most definitely requires to make an adequate study of the philosophy of the West. While he may not embark upon it with the object of systematic comparison of East and West, as is suggested by M. Masson-Oursel in his 'Comparative Philosophy,' the main steps of the history of philosophy should be compared. If that is done, I think we shall see ample justification for our view that strictly Indian philosophy still remains somewhat in the same sort of position as Western scholasticism. If that is so, then we have especially to learn from those larger stages of western thought which have enabled it to escape from scholastic formalism and stagnation. We have to learn the nature of its critical, analytical, and inductive methods and train ourselves to apply them.

ROLE OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY.

The study of Western philosophy in these later centuries will reveal to us to how great an extent it has used inductive methods. This constitutes a distinct contrast with what has been described as the essentially deductive character of prevailing Indian philosophical thought. As a consequence of this inductive method—according to yhich facts are studied in search for any principles which may describe them or their relations—philosophy in the West calls for attention to that wide and varied knowledge which is systematised in the sciences. Indian philosophical thinkers, instead of occupying themselves merely with the interpretation of ancient 'sastras,' need to embark upon study of these natural sciences as a part of their instruction and training.

What we have to look for, therefore, in the study of philosophy in India to-day is a broad acquaintance and knowledge of both Indian and Western Philosophy, and some understanding of their methods with some ability to apply them. From such two-sided education we should hope for genuine philosophical advance in India. There are different ways in which this may be promoted. On the basis of such training Indian scholars may restate the problem of philosophy and endeavour to solve them in modern terms. This has one disadvantage apparently it does not preserve a continuity of Indian philosophical thought. It cannot have that close association with life in India which is much needed. A more satisfactory way for Indians on Indian soil is to investigate the real meaning and value of those ideas from India's philosophic past which still form the intellectual heritage of Indians in general.

Gentlemen, this is the call which I would make to-day to those assembled in this Congress, and to the great multitude of students scattered among the teeming masses of India: standing in line with Indian tradition, with Indian sentiments in your hearts, with the love of India in the present and an ardent desire for its future, with a knowledge of its past, on this basis with all the acumen and logical precision that you may learn from the West investigate philosophically the problems of your own culture and civilisation, and the problems of wider humanity as related to the conditions in which we in this generation live in India.

MORALITY AND PHILOSOPHY.

In the consideration of the moral life philosophy is concerned with what is intimately related with social advance; here the influence of philosophy on practical life may and should be real. An Indian philosopher should ask; What is the true meaning of these ideas of Indian ethics? Upon what does their authority depend? These questions must inevitably lead to the others: Are these ideas at present misunderstood and misrepresented with bad effects on social life? If so, in what manner ought they to be interpreted and expressed in order to promote social advance? By all means let us learn what earlier philosophical thinkers have said, but before all let us cultivate a genuine philosophic attitude towards these ideas, and not be satisfied with mere dogmatic repetition.

To what conclusions must we come, for example, if with a truly philosophical independence and acumen, if with sound logic, we examine the ideas associated with 'varnasrama'? The ways in which the Indian doctrine of the division of social activities has been and still is interpreted, the prejudices and false sentiments which have gathered around it, have been the greatest obstacle to social advance in India for decades and for centuries. Widespread enlightenment from genuine philosophical reflection on this subject would bring a liberation, a freedom to Indian social life which to-day is in fetters. I ask: Is there a more important task at the present time than to free men's minds from the false ideas which bind them body and soul? Whose duty is it to guide those striving for liberation, if it is not essentially that of the philosophers of our day and generation? You have here a task which, in my opinion, is of far greater importance of far greater social significance, than the majority of those upon which I fear most of you are actually engaged.

FREE ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS.

Gentlemen, let us keep in mind the important practical truth, that mere negation has little force in face of error. A false interpretation is most effectively overcome by the statement and defence of a correct one. Philosophically I think we must admit that it is incredible that the principle of social groups should have been so widely accepted for so long, if there were not something true and valuable in it.

The belief that social groups have their source in God contains the truth that some are by nature, that is in part by their original endowments, fit to perform certain functions in society, while others are fit in perform other functions. If one wishes one may call this an aspect of the divine organisation of life. It is an entire misinterpretation and misrepresentation of this to maintain that the place a person is to take in society is to be decided once for all by the circumstances of birth. To say that there is a division of labour among the members of a society is a reasonable statement of a fact and a necessity, but to say that this must conform with physiological and ethnological divisions, is to expound a quite unjustifiable dogma. Such an arbitrary and artificial method is detrimental to society and a hindrance to social advance, which requires that a man should do that work, perform that function, for which he is most fit. It may be true that owing to conditions of heredity and of environment the members of a family through successive generations manifest a fitness for the same social function. That, however, is no justification for the establishment of artificial barriers; the fitness of each generation must be tested and proved for itself. I will not attempt to point out here the multifarious ways in which group privileges have been artificially bolstered up. To the critical eye of philosophical reflection all these must eventually reveal their irrationality and their want of any satisfactory basis. In the performance of this task of social liberation, philosophy has the assistance of changing economic conditions. On grounds of philosophical reflection and in view of economical forces artificial communal distinctions ought to be broken down for the general social advantage. Philosophical reflection may lead us to the view that Government might be most efficiently carried on by representation of the various interests and activities of the people, rather than by communal representation.

AIM OF PHILOSOPHY.

One aim of philosophy is to seek for comprehensiveness and consistency. An examination of Indian ethical ideas from this point of view should help us to eradicate misconceptions hindering social advance. I think, for example, of the different ways in which, with a modern philosophical attitude, we might work out the implications of the doctrines of the 'gunas'. On the one hand we might treat these as representing moods and dispositions, contrasting the joy of selfless, 'sattvik' action with the 'tamasik' pain and gloom associated with selfishness. Or we may look at these in another way, and ask: Is not the condition of society, permeated with and moulded on unreasonable ideas of caste, lacking in rational organisation? Is it not essentially chaotic from the point of view what is required for social advance? In short, is it not fundamentally 'tamasik'? May we not find in a political order imposed upon India—an order which as being order is so far beneficial—something of the "rajasik?" Can we escape from admission of the amount of selfishness with which it is too often associated? Order, peace, efficient administration, these are all of very great value, and should be fully appreciated. But true social advance is concerned with the ideals which are to be attained, and these should be free from any taint of exploitation whether of individual by individual, caste by caste, or nation by nation. In short, again, may we not find in the idea of the 'sattvik', philosophically interpreted, a fundamental principle of social advance?

SOLUTION FOR BEGGARY.

What I have so far said, Gentlemen, is by way of suggestion and illustration. I would show that Indian thought has ideas of its own which have grown up among us and have a living hold upon us. It is through these ideas that one most easily and most intimately comes into touch with Indian social life. It is these ideas, therefore, which call for consideration by Indian thinkers of to-day. You have to train yourselves to disciplined thought with the methods of the East and the West, and you have to interpret these ideas in a truly modern philosophic spirit. I need hardly remind a gathering such as this, that 'yoga' as equanimity of mind is fundamentally different from an attitude of indifference with which it is too often confused. I need hardly remind you that if the doctrine of 'asramas' were fully appreciated and the duties of each social function and period of life sincerely undertaken, the people of India would not suffer that intolerable drag upon its social advance which exists in its vast army of so-called ascetics. I need hardly remind you that if the principle of true charity were carefully and widely expounded, that indiscriminate charity---upon which these beggars depend—would largely cease.

Social advance, in its widest sense, therefore, as I look upon it, is essentially bound up with the broadening and deepening of our spiritual life. Some of the tasks that are involved are irksome tasks of technical knowledge and manual labour, which call for great patience and great effort. With these the philosopher does not often concern himself. But the philosopher ought never to forget that upon him rests the task of making men conscious that these things are worth doing for the ideal which thereby may be achieved. The whole development of civilisation and culture is not materialistic, it is an increasing triumph of the spirit of man following the ideal in conquest over the physical and the conditions of nature of primitive man. The philosopher should endeavour so to grasp and to express ever new aspects of the ideal in order that men engaged in the practical affairs of social advance may be rightly guided.

LIBERATORS OF MANKIND.

In conclusion, while thanking you again for your kind invitation and your patient attention, I would say how inadequate I feel my scattered remarks to be to the vast problems and tasks which the study of philosophy and its relation to social advance opens up to us. I have wished to impress upon you the great need of the freedom of philosophical reflection in the social life of India in our generation. I have wished to impress upon you that your position and duty in society involve something more than to pursue what may appear to you to be simply intellectually interesting. You must be liberators of the minds of this generation. You must be its enlightened guides to prosperity and happiness. Bearing this in mind I cannot leave this subject without reference to the need of original works on philosophical and practical subjects in our Indian vernaculars. The vernacular literature which is being produced is in the main open to the criticism that it does not comform with the best of modern scholarship. Translations of classical Sanskrit works, and popular expositions by insufficiently educated men, are not what we are most in need of. This task of producing original works in the vernacular languages of India is one for genuine scholars, well equipped with knowledge and skill, with an education which combines the best of East and West. Gentlemen, until the fruits of your intellectual efforts are given for the nourishment of the great masses of our fellowmen, until their lives are permeated with the light that you more than others are expected to bring, your philosophy can have little effect upon social advance.

### OUR MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Representing the case of the stallholders of the Municipal Markets of Bombay Mr. S. Natesan, the Assistant Secretary of the Men's Union complains the gross injustice allowed to be perpetrated under the very nose of the Municipal and Police authorities by allowing petty vendors to accumulate all round the markets everywhere in the town. The stall-holders are given the protection of law viz: that the vendors should be away 200 yards from the outside walls of the markets but Mr. Natesan says that this order is not enforced due to Municipal and Police apathy than by its operativeness.

One another complaint Mr. Natesan puts forth is that in every market there are vacant stalls. They have been lying vacant from a long time past. The auction system sets aside the original purpose of the building of the markets and brings in a commercial relation. The licenses ought to be on fixed rentals as in Madras Corporation.


CONGRESS NUMBER

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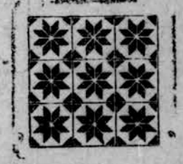

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# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)

Municipal Corporation 5-40 p.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

### CHIKHLI VIDYOTTEJAK MANDAL

The annual general meeting of Shri Chikhli Vidyottejak Mandal will be held on Sunday (the 1st prox.) at 4 p.m. in the Mandal's premises at Chikhli.

### SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the above Association a programme of Sports will be held on the New Year's Day (1st prox.) open to all South Indians, near King's Circle, Matunga.

### DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in November last was 900, males being 760, and 140 females.

### INTERMEDIATE M.B.B.S. EXAM. RESULTS.

The results of the Intermediate M.B. B.S. Examination will be declared on Friday (the 23rd inst.) at 3 p.m. instead of on Friday (the 6th prox.) as previously announced.

### MUNICIPAL FIRST-AID CLASSES.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee, will distribute St. John Ambulance Certificates to the successful Municipal Marathi Teachers passed from the First Aid Classes organised and conducted by Dr. V. R. Bhusrath in Telagu Hall, Kamathipura 13th Central Road to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.).

### RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### PT. A. PRASADJI'S LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Pandit Ayodhya Prasadji will deliver a lecture on "Comparison between Vedas, Bible and Koran." Doubts will be solved after the lecture is over.

### VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual Volley Ball Tournament for the Gole Cup will commence on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1928. Entries will close on 5th January. For particulars apply to M. I. Bais, Secretary, Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The offices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall remain closed from Friday, 23rd December, 1927 to Tuesday, the 3rd January 1928, both days inclusive.

### SIR C. JEHANGIR'S SIND TOUR.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Hon'ble Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) General Member, will leave Bombay on December 23rd on a tour to Sind, returning on January 7th. The Hon'ble Member will be at Karachi between 25th and 26th, Sukkur 27th and 29th, Sindhri, 30th December to 1st January and again at Sukkur 3rd to 4th January, leaving Karachi on January 5th.

### TYEBALLY EBRAHIM KACHWALLA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Messrs. Abdul Hussein Tyebally and Ebrahim Tyebally Kachwalla, sons of the Late Tyebally Ebrahimji Kachwalla have opened a free dispensary under the name of their father Tyebally Ebrahimji Kachwalla at Doctor Street for the use of Daudi Borah community. The opening ceremony of the said dispensary was performed by Ashgarbhai Shaheb Nooruddin on Saturday night in presence of several leading citizens of Bombay.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday.—

Small-pox attack 1; deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 78. Total mortality this day last year was 77.

### INTER-CAST DINNER.

The Samaj Samata Sangh will celebrate the death anniversary of late Swami Shraddhanand which falls according to the English calender on the 23rd inst. by holding an inter-caste dinner on that day at Damodar Thakersay Hall, Parel, at 8 p.m. (S.T.). Those who desire should enlist their names at the following places. Subscription is eight annas per head:—(1) Gangadher Printing Press, Rangari Chawl, Dadar. (2) Nagweker Building, Portuguise Church Street, Dadar. (3) Dr. Ambedker's Office, Damoder Thakersay Hall, Parel. (4) Mr. G. N. Sahashrabuddhe's Social Service League Office, Parel.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S.S. "Khandalla" from South and East African Ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 24th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Mackellar" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 19th instant.

S.S. "Clan Macinnes" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 18th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Baronminto" arrived in London in the evening of the 16th instant.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thusday, the 22nd inst.

Monday, the 26th December 1927 and Monday, the 2nd January 1928 will be Post Office holidays on account of Christmas and New Year days respectively.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Tar House and the town sub-offices will observe on those days the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices mentioned below will however remain open and work as usual.

1. Colaba, 2. Fort St. Booking Office. 3. Girgaon, 4. Mazgaon, 5. Byculla, 6, Tardeo, 7. M. Hill. 8. Parel, 9. Dadar, 10. Cadell Road, 11. Matun, 12. Dharavi, 13. Bandra, 14. Masjid, 15. Umarkhadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on those days.

### VICEROY LEAVES FOR DELHI

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin left Victoria Terminus, Bombay, for Delhi by a special train at 6-25 p.m. on Tuesday. Their Excellencies were escorted to the station by the Commissioner of Police, and were seen off on the platform by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lady Wilson, Major Vaux, Military Secretary, Captain Neville and Mr. Russell, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. By special request of the Viceroy, no one else was present and the departure was strictly a private one.

### FATAL ACCIDENT

Shanker Ganesh, a cart driver, was driving his cart along Falkland Road on Monday afternoon when the cart bumped and he fell down. The left wheel of the cart passed over him fracturing his ribs. He died within a few minutes.

### A FATAL SLIP

Dattatraya Badreshing, a Pardeshi, attempted to jump from a moving tram on Saturday last at Ripon Road with the result that his right foot was entrapped in the car and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday.

### A FEAST OF POISON

The proprietor of the Bombay Glass Manufacturing Co. situate at Naigaon had placed sweets coated with arsenic to kill rats. On Monday Dasrath, a young boy aged twelve years went to see his father in the factory and picked up a piece of sweet from under a tree. He began to vomit and died some time after. The contents of his stomach being examined, arsenic was found. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

### CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

#### 'NETRAVATI" TO CARRY PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES

As a result of negotiations with the B. S. N. Company and I. C. S. N. Company, the authorities of the Cutch People's Conference have succeeded in securing concessions from both the Companies running their steamers to Cutch Mandvi. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company will run their S. S. "Netravati" on Monday, by which boat the President of the Conference, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, and others will be going. The new steamer "Parbati" not being likely to be ready by Monday, the "Netravati" will run and delegates will be brought back by the new boat on the return journey.

### ELECTRIC TRAIN ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

#### OPENING CEREMONY ON JANUARY

The opening ceremony of the Electric Service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the Bombay Suburban Section will be performed by H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, on January 5 at Mahalaxmi Station at 10-30 a.m.

After the opening ceremony, His Excellency and invited guests will travel by the electric train to Andheri and back to Bombay.

# MILD STEEL BAR BUNGLE.

## 'DIFFERENT PROSECUTION THEORIES'

## MR. NARIMAN'S CONTENTION.

Continuing his address on the point of mild steel bars incident on Tuesday, Mr. Nariman said he relied on the evidence of Mr. Hamid in regard to the size of bars required for piles, not because he supported the new or the old theory, but because his evidence practically supported the case, so far as the allegations and charges were concerned. If his evidence was taken into considerations, Mr. Nariman practically met the charges framed against him.

From his evidence it was clear that the only size of bars that was required for piles was 5|8" and he had further said that these were fully provided and Mr. Nariman said there was no need to order out the enormous quantity of 80,000 bars. What Hamid said was merely an interpretation of the drawings and plans placed before him and his statements were based on facts and not merely imagination. Unless the prosecution challenged Hamid's evidence as not true, Mr. Nariman had conclusively met all the charges against him. Mr. Hamid did not support both the theories and his evidence cut the feet of the prosecution from under the ground. Mr. Nariman requested His Worship to read and re-read Hamid's evidence before deciding the case, because Hamid's evidence was very important and was corroborated by a letter of the complainant himself.

QUESTION OF QUANTITY.

Equally important was the enormous quantity of bars ordered by the Department. It might be admitted that there was a mistake about the size, but how could any one believe that there was also a mistake about the quantity. An enormous quantity of 80,000 bars was ordered which Mr. Nariman said were not required for Worli. The actual requirement of Worli was only 12488 bars so that it became very difficult for a critic to understand why such a large quantity was at all ordered. While the prosecution had tried to explain away the mistake of size by shrouding it with technical mystery, they had not touched the question of quantity at all. Mr. Nariman asked His Worship to consider this point very seriously because in no other indent either for the Reclamation or Housing scheme such a large quantity of bars ever ordered. The prosecution had not given any explanation in regard to this and had not anticipated the question at all.

Mr. Velinker here said that the 80,000 bars were not required for Worli alone but Dharavi and Flats also.

Mr. Nariman continuing, tried to show that the 80,000 bars were ordered out for piles at Worli only and that Dharavi and Flats were not in view at that time. He referred to the supplementary indent for 80,000 bars in which it was stated that the bars were required "for piles at Worli." Thirty thousand of them were to be delivered between October and December 1922 and the rest by October 1923. At this time, the Dharavi Scheme was not even contemplated. The complainant himself had said in his evidence that the Dharavi programme was considered in March 1924. There was no meaning in ordering out the bars so as to be delivered by October 1923 when the Dharavi scheme was not in existence and was only contemplated in 1924.

NO REFERENCE TO DHARAVI SCHEME.

During the debate in the Council on this question there was no reference to Dharavi or Flats. The replies given to questions related only to Worli.

When questioned as to what he meant by "for piles at Worli", the complainant had explained that what he meant by that was that piles were to be manufactured at Worli and ultimately conveyed to Dharavi. Mr. Nariman submitted that explanation was absurd from the engineering point of view because of the cost and inconvenience of conveyance from Worli to Dharavi.

"But here is a clear proof as to what the complainant meant by 'for piles at Worli' said Mr. Nariman. He then read a passage in Mr. Harvey's complaint in which the bars were said to be "for the foundation of piles of the Worli chawls."

"Does the prosecution still maintain that the bars were intended for Dharavi and Flats? asked Mr. Nariman. At least at the time, the complaint was made, Dharavi and Flats were not in the mind of the prosecution, he contended.

Mr. Nariman then went on to show that stocks of mild steel bars in excess of the sanctioned limit were stored by the Executive Engineer.

MR. VELINKER EXPLAINS.

At this stage Mr. Velinker got up and said that the words "for piles at Worli" in the complaint were added by himself and Mr. Harvey was not responsible for it. When the plaint as drafted by the Solicitors came to him (Mr. Velinker) he added the words "for piles at Worli" as he understood the case then. Mr. Velinker said the responsibility for that particular statement was his and although Mr. Harvey was expected to have read it, he passed it on without properly noticing it.

Mr. Nariman retorted that the words must have been added under instructions from the complainant. And as the complaint had been accepted by him, he could not be absolved from responsibility for it.

The Court: I suppose the complainant has read and approved of the draft complaint.

Mr. Velinker: That is one of the legal fictions!

After relating to the sections of the P.W.D. Code and Government resolutions, etc., relating to the keeping of stock, Mr. Nariman said that at the time the 80,000 bars were ordered, they were not actually required, and at all events for Dharavi and Flats were ordered as an explanation for ordering surplus bars when the question was raised before the Enquiry Committee.

"HOPELESS CONTRADICTION."

Mr. Nariman then referred to what he described as a "hopeless" contradiction in Mr. Harvey's evidence. At one time the complainant said that the bars were not ordered out by mistake but they were required and properly ordered out but when further questioned, he denied it and propounded the theory of mistake.

All these explanations that were now being advanced, Mr. Nariman continued, were not put forward before the Committee nor when replies were given to questions in the Council. So far as the charge of defamation was concerned, those explanations were adduced because the complainant found himself in a nasty corner. In considering the case, the Court should look to the state of mind and the circumstances under which the alleged defamatory charges were made by Mr. Nariman. In the absence of the explanations that were now advanced, Mr. Nariman drew the only possible conclusion from the materials then at his disposal.

"ORDERED BY MISTAKE."

Then again in one of the Government resolutions, the fact had been admitted that surplus 7|8" bars were ordered by mistake. Mr. Nariman had stated that very same fact before the Committee "I said exactly what the Government stated and yet they are charging me with defamation", said Mr. Nariman.

At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Nariman referred to what he called the "deliberate and intentional suppression of documents" on the part of the prosecution. The failure on the part of Maneckchand Jivraj to produce certain account books and cheque books attached a great deal of suspicion to the transaction of the sale of surplus bars. The suspicion became all the more greater when a responsible bank like the Thos. Cook came forward saying that the ledger containing the accounts of Maneckchand for the particular period only, wanted by the defence, had been carried away by the Salvation Army people (Laughter). This, Mr. Nariman submitted, added strength to the defence in regard to the allegations of "secret commissions" and very much weakened the prosecution case. These circumstances made one to think that there was really something behind the screen.

SECRET COMMISSIONS.

Referring further to the allegations of "ugly rumous about secret commissions," Mr. Nariman said, these were occasioned by the particular replies given by Hon. Cowasji Jehangir in the Council. It was because the Hon. Member gave false replies, which was now admitted by the prosecution—that provoked the criticism at the hands of Mr. Nariman. Had Sir Cowasji Jehangir given the true information that 7|8" bars were required and correctly ordered, Mr. Nariman said such remarks would not have been made by him.

"SHIFTING GROUNDS."

Mr. Nariman requested the Court to judge the case on the charge framed against him. "Would it be a good precedent to allow the complainant to change the prosecution theory when the case has developed in a certain direction"? Mr. Nariman hoped His Worship would seriously consider this aspect of the case keeping in mind that he (Mr. Nariman) had maintained the same position and attitude throughout the case unlike the prosecution which shifted grounds according to convenience.

In view of all this, Mr. Nariman submitted that so far as the case of defamation was concerned, he had met all the charges, as far as they could be met in the peculiar circumstances he was placed, namely, the long delay in launching the case, disappearance of documents, disappearance of witnesses and the natural reluctance on the part of private merchants to come forward and help the case.

At this stage, the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

### WOMAN STABBED FOR JEWELLERY

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Mankorbai Narayensing (50) who was stabbed at Swaminarayen Chawl at Parel by one Kanayalal, residing in the same chawl on Saturday last. The suspect tried to remove jewellery worn by the deceased whilst she was asleep and was enraged as she got up and raised an alarm. To silence her he stabbed her and it proved fatal. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

**NEW YORK.**

December 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.25 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.27 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's closing Rate | 19.15 |
| Difference | —.10 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

Dec. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.23 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.34 |
| Difference | +.11 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.39 |
| Difference | +.16 |
| Broach Expectation | 377 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, Dec. 20. |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 26 7 0 |
| Lower | 0 4 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 5 0 |
| Lower | 0 4 0 |

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

### ST. ANDREWS' HIGH SCHOOL'S NEW ACQUISITION

#### REV. F. HENRY DIOS RETURN AFTER 6 YEARS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 19.

The magnificent hall of St. Andrews' High School was filled with distinguished guests yesterday morning at the reception to Rev. Fr. Henry Remedios. Leaving Bandra in 1921 he studied at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, for six years and was ordained on the 4th October last.

His first solemn High Mass was sung at 9 a.m. in St. Andrews' Church, during which Fr. Menino D'Souza delivered a very impressive sermon on the high dignity of the priesthood and exhorted young men to increase the number of working "in the Vineyard of the Lord."

After Mass, the guests wended their way to the School Hall, when Mr. T. M. Remedios, the host received them. Mgr. Xavier, the Administrator of the Damaun Diocese in raising the toast of the new priest declared his joy at welcoming Rev. Fr. Henry Remedios and said that he had even composed a poem for the occasion. He also announced that it was his pleasure to fix Bandra as the first "labour of love" of Fr. H. Remedios.

In reply Fr. Henry expressed his great thanks to the Monsignor and his friends and relatives for the great honour done to him. He assured them that he would devote his life to the greater glory of God in the service of men, and that he had in the late Rev. Roque Fernandes, a model before him.

Sir Dominic Fereira, the Catholic Knight spoke a few words dwelling on the character and career in the past of the newly ordained priest.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Parcels.—
Shipment paid January 48/9
Raletta Russo per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers December 52/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand, Bills | 487.81 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 19.

Sellers

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot | 1/7-7/8 |

### LINSEED.

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17.7/6
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/2/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £18/9/0

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 27/6
Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/4

### COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 19.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 1/2

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin or London | 20.42 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.07-3/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.90 |
| T T Madrid on London | Unquoted |
| T T Milan on London | 89.97 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.28 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.62 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.765 |

# CENSUS GINNING REPORT

## AMERICAN COTTON

### GINNED UPTO 14TH DECEMBER .BALES

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

(IN THOUSANDS.)

| | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ginning Sept. 1st | 532 | 266 | 806 | 1,143 | 947 | 1,896 | 697 | 1,540 |
| Ginning Sept. 16th | — | — | — | — | 2,666 | 4,282 | 2,509 | 3,506 |
| Ginning Oct. 1st | — | — | — | — | 4,528 | 7,126 | 5,643 | 5,945 |
| Ginning per cent. | — | — | — | — | 33.2 | 44.2 | 51.8 | ? |
| Ginning Oct. 18th | 5,755 | 5,497 | 6,978 | 6,409 | 7,616 | 9,519 | 8,728 | 8,119 |
| Ginning per cent. | 43.2 | 68.9 | 71.7 | 63.9 | 55.8 | 59.0 | 49.2 | ? |
| Ginning Nov. 1st | 7,509 | 6,646 | 8,139 | 7,556 | 9,716 | 11,207 | 11,254 | 9,926 |
| Ginning per cent. | 56.6 | 83.3 | 83.7 | 74.3 | 71.2 | 69.5 | 63.4 | ? |
| Ginning Nov. 14th | 8,915 | 7,274 | 8,870 | 8,369 | 11,162 | 12,620 | 12,956 | 10,393 |
| Ginning per cent. | 67.2 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 82.3 | 81.8 | 76.0 | 73.0 | ? |
| Ginning Dec. 1st | 10,141 | 7,640 | 9,320 | 9,243 | 12,238 | 13,871 | 14,644 | 11,743 |
| Ginning per cent. | 76.4 | 95.8 | 96.8 | 90.9 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 82.5 | ? |
| Ginning Dec. 12th | 10,876 | 7,791 | 9,489 | 9,549 | 12,792 | 14,832 | 15,541 | 12,072 |
| Ginning per cent. | 82.0 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 92.0 | 87.5 | ? |
| Ginning Jan. 16th | 12,015 | 7,912 | 9,648 | 9,944 | 13,307 | 15,500 | 16,616 | — |
| Ginning per cent. | 90.5 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 93.6 | — |
| Final line Cotton | 13,271 | 7,981 | 9,729 | 10,171 | 13,639 | 16,125 | 17,755 | — |

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1927.


## SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Following on the Commonwealth of India Bill of Dr. Besant and a similar one framed by the Independent Labour Party is now published a fresh scheme of Swaraj constitution by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar. This, in its turn, will soon be followed by the scheme, already announced, of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. All these schemes will be considered by the Congress at Madras and later by a joint committee consisting of representatives of the leading political institutions of the country and it is hoped that finally a scheme will emerge from all these deliberations that will be acceptable to the whole country. It is unnecessary at this stage to scrutinise in detail Mr. Iyengar's draft scheme if only because the details of the scheme may soon undergo considerable changes. The main features of the scheme, however, may be noticed here. The scheme demands full Dominion Status which, it is well-known, carries with it the right to demand or assert Independence. As regards the relations between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, Mr. Iyengar strikes a mean between the extreme Unitary character of the present Government of India or Great Britain and the extreme federalism of the United States and bases his own scheme on the Canadian Federal model, inserting at the same time provisions for avoiding disputes between the Central and Provincial Governments. The Central Legislature will continue to be bi-cameral and the Provincial Legislatures, uni-cameral, the Central and the Provincial Executives being wholly responsible to the Legislatures. Election to the Legislatures will be on a common and a joint electorate without any provision for nominations or representation of special interests. But as a transitory measure reservation of seats in favour of recognised minorities is provided for. Literacy is recommended as the best and sole electoral qualification, to which may be added, if found necessary, some other qualification based on the payment of taxes or receipt of income. The most radical departure from the present system is the suggestion that the Indian States should be constituent members of the Federal Governments with all the rights and responsibilities of such members, the Rulers being in the position of hereditary Governors of their territories under responsible Government.

These are the salient features of Mr Iyengar's scheme which, we have no doubt, is the result of considerable thought and study. In its broad outline and its details it teems with so many bold and original suggestions that it is very difficult to comment upon even a few of them in the space of one article. We shall, however, stress here one or two general principles which may be remembered with advantage in the formulation of the final scheme. The first is that the scheme should be such as would enthuse and be acceptable to the whole country including all the leading political institutions of the country and the legislatures. Else rival schemes will only fight each other and destroy each other. It is precisely such a prospect that Lord Birkenhead and his allies count upon when they challenge the country to present a united demand. Whatever success the old Congress-League Scheme achieved was not due to its logical perfection—it was very illogical—but to its universal acceptance. Secondly, in respect of the quantity and the quality of the autonomy to be demanded, the scheme should be in the nature of an irreducible minimum. The scheme must carry with it, however, provisions for automatic, periodical revision or amendment. With this proviso, we would suggest that in respect of the non-vital parts of the scheme, it should be as little different from the present administrative forms and technique as possible. In other words, on essentials there should be no compromise, on non-essentials we should at present follow lines of least resistance. Judged from the point of view of these principles Mr. Iyengar's scheme may, we think, be appreciably improved in details. In parts it is idealistic, but that is not necessarily a defect. For, even in setting any limits to our immediate objective we should ever hold in view the ideal. We do not at all take exception to the fact that he is content to demand Dominion Status. Even if our immediate success should fall short of our demand, our partial success should be in spite of our high demand and not because of our low demand. But as regards the assimilation of the Indian States into the Swaraj scheme, great caution is necessary. A variety of solutions will have to be devised to suit the variety of States, and in any case sufficiently long time should be allowed for the process of assimilation. Similarly as regards the electorates, one common rule of literacy will not suit all electorates. In no case can the present illiterate section of the electorate be disfranchised. As regards the representation of minorities in the Provincial Legislatures, there is no reason why there should not be varying solutions for the different provinces. We shall not consider other details here. We would only observe that the representation of minorities is the toughest part of the constitutional problem and suggest that for its proper solution a separate and thoroughly representative Committee should be appointed. We cannot leave this subject without whole-heartedly endorsing the boldest and the most original suggestion of Mr. Iyengar that under Swaraj "it must be a fundamental rule that no office or place in British India shall carry with it a salary exceeding Rs. 2,000 a month." This may seem to some a fantastic piece of detail in a Swaraj scheme, but it is truly a vital and fundamental detail in a country where the bulk of the population is verging on starvation or semi-starvation. We dare-say Mr. Iyengar has either anticipated or expressed the wish of Mahatma Gandhi himself.

## PROTAGONIST OF PEACE.

For a long time the "Russian Menace" from the North-West Frontier had been a convenient excuse for the militarists for piling up the military burdens of this country. The protests of the overburdened tax-payer were in vain. When after the Russian debacle there was no possibility of working the Russian menace as a means to strengthening the defences of the Empire at the expense of India, the Afghan bogey was raised and the expenditure on the military equipments on the North-West Frontier continued with hardly any appreciable reduction even at the time of the Incheape 'cuts' in the bloated military budget of the Government of India. This Afghan menace was believed in by a section of nervous Hindus to the great delight naturally of those who in their short-sightedness think that they can gain a permanent political advantage from the existence of some cause or causes in India which could create suspicion and misunderstanding between Hindus and Muslims. This Afghan menace has been ridiculed as an absurd myth by sensible people in India and their attitude has been justified by th visit of His Majesty King Amanullah Khan who during his speeches at Karachi and in Bombay has shown himself a valiant protagonist of peace, a monarch who wants humanity to progress as "brothers and equals." Under his wise and benefi- cent direction India's great neighbour mother. across the Khyber Pass will develop as a friendly and peace-loving Power, not as a military autocracy anxious for aggrandisement and encroachment. His Majesty has given India and the world a true direction in international policy in his message to Mahatma Gandhi whose "very very great friend" he is proud to be. King Amanullah Khan's voice will be raised on the side of peace. He passionately declared to a visitor from India some time before he embarked on his European tour that the Afghans cursed a nation which wanted to enslave others. With a ruler, whose feeling for the peaceful progress of humanity is so sincere and intense, it should be possible for Whitehall and the Government of India to develop relations which obviate the necessity of the two sides squandering money on military expenditure. The Afghans have no reason to complain of crushing taxation because of military burdens. The Indians have. If only Whitehall and Delhi undergo a much-needed change in vision, they can co-operate with Kabul in ushering in an era of real peace on the frontier. The Border tribes can be brought into the orbit of civilization not by being always made to know it through the ugly side of its efficiency in the provision of death-dealing weapons but by the appeal it can make to them through its nobler aspects.

## NOT FAIR.

The details of the procedure decided upon by the Government of India for the mural paintings in the Government buildings at New Delhi still remain inaccessible to an appreciable number of Indian artists who are not, naturally, in a position to carry on an elaborate correspondence with impersonal departments, slow to acknowledge and slower still to respond to legitimate demands for necessary information The Department of Industries and Labour has, it is true, definitely requested the provincial Governments to supply the information. We have, however, received complaints from Indian artists who find it very difficult to obtain the necessary information and instructions from the provincial Governments and the Department of Industries and Labour. The indifferent attitude evidently adopted by them cannot be said to be fair to Indian artists desirous of obtaining work and recognition by an equitable means, just procedure and fair competition. The Department of Industries and Labour, we learn, has, moreover, not yet definitely entrusted to the committee under Sir John Marshall's guidance the task of regulating the competition, it has invited, by the Indian artists. In the circumstance it would be obviously unfair to expect, as the Department of Industries and Labour expects, the cartoons from the artists on the first of February. The great hardship thus entailed to Indian artists who would be compelled to rush with their designs is both unnecessary and unjust. We, therefore, suggest that the date for the submission of the cartoons should be immediately extended and duly notified to Indian artists in every province. That would be the only rational and just procedure the Department of Industries could adopt if it is in earnest about the encouragement proposed to be given to Indian artists. In the meantime, may we suggest that the provincial Governments should publish the details of the procedure in all provincial newspapers, English and vernacular, for the information of the artists who remain, hitherto, unaware of what is being done for them and what is expected of them?

## SUPPORT FOR HINDU MARRIAGE BILL

It is very gratifying to find that the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, supposed to be very orthodox in social matters, has given its whole-hearted support to the general principle of the Hindu Child Marriage Bill now before the Assembly. It is equally gratifying to know from the letter of that Chamber to Government that other institutions like the Agrawal Maha Sabha and the Maheshwari Sabha which cover almost the whole population of Vaishyas of northern India, fully support the Chamber's views. The only amendment to the Bill suggested by the Chamber is that, instead of a marriage against the provisions of the Bill being invalidated, it should be penalised with a fine or imprisonment inflicted on the parents or guardians of the boy or girl married against the law. The same view is held by many others and will, no doubt, find favour with the Select Committee of the Assembly. Many institutions have urged that the minimum marriageable ages of boys and girls should be raised to eighteen and fourteen years respectively. If a few, including the Marwari Chamber, have not at present insisted on that change, it is, we have no doubt, due to the wish that the present Bill is the first legislative attempt of the kind and should be passed into law without any opposition. It is very interesting to find in this connection that the "New Leader" (London) observes—without surprise: "The Government Party—that is, the members nominated by the British authorities—voted with the reactionaries for postponement (of the bill).....It is time some one wrote a book on India's "Step-

# INDIAN STATES AND THEIR TREATIES.

## PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION

### I.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

The Viceroy, in his speech at Rajkot, announcing that a Committee was to be appointed to investigate the situation of the Indian States, also announced what we may take to be the terms of reference of that Committee.

It will be asked:—

"First, to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, usage, sufferance and other causes", and

"Secondly, to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment."

The task of the Committee will be a formidable one. The relations between the States and the Government are determined by a mass of treaties negotiated at all sorts of different times. Many of them are over a hundred years old and reflect the conditions of a time when Great Britain's power and influence in India were considerably less than they are to-day. Round these treaties has grown up a vast case-law of actual administrative practice, which, while never embodied in the treaties, or embodied in the treaties of one State but not of another, has acquired, it is claimed for the British Government, the validity of actual treaties. On the other hand at intervals during the last hundred years, 1858, in 1903, at Delhi in 1911, and again at the institution of the Chamber of Princes, the Crown assured the Princes of "My determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India." It is important that this usage and sufferance be examined and its validity in different cases be affirmed or denied and that a body of agreed practice between the States and the Political Department be established.

### THE PARTIES.

But the age of the treaties is not their only problem. In many cases it is by no means clear who are the actual parties to the treaty. It will be necessary for the committee to establish whether the States in their treaties and other dealings were originally in relation with the Crown, or with the Government of India. The wording of a Hyderababd treaty of 1867 shows it to be with "Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain," another of 1900 declares that "it is hereby agreed between the Governor-General of India on the one part, etc." It would appear that in fact the Crown has delegated, first to the Company and, later to the Government of India, the power of negotiating binding agreements in India, and that the Crown possesses the power both of delegating its powers in relation to the States and of resuming its powers when they have been delegated. This question may well become of very great matter to the Princes, as the form of Government in British India changes. It has indeed already become important. The constitution of the Legislative Assemblies, and the binding force of their decisions upon the Viceroy and his Council, have left the authorities less free than they used to ve to consider the rights and claims of minorities, whether inside or outside of British India. By far the greatest unrepresented minority is that formed by the States and their voice is not heard in many matters of vital importance to them, nor can their interests now receive the attention they did at the hands of the officials of British India. If, therefore the States claim some consideration of their position, it is because there is already a material change in the constitution of the body to which the Crown had since the days of the East India Company delegated its performance of the duties and rights arising under the treaties, and because that change may become greater within the next few years.

### RIGHT OF INTERVENTION.

It would also appear that the committee is to examine the problem of the internal sovereignty of the States. The Viceroy in his speech at Rajkot, after alluding to the difficulties of the constitutional problem, went on to say "I would only say that in my view the more your administrations approximate to the standards of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it will be to find a just and permanent solution." He was clearly regarding the constitutional problem from the angle of the circumstances which can be held to justify Government intervention, not only in those exceptional cases where flagrant misrule can be proved, but also where administrative incompetency is resulting in financial and material damage to the State. The Paramount Power has come to regard the Princes not as independent sovereigns, but as its lieutenants, exercising powers over some third of its subjects. It will condemn or justify their stewardships. not in the light of the divine right of Kings, but by the comparison of the administrative achievements of autocracy or democracy. Where autocracy fails in its stewardship, the Paramount Power conceives it to be its duty to those who are ultimately its wards for whose welfare it is ultimately responsible. to intervene.

How far this view of rights and duties is justified it must be the task of the Committee announced to declare. But no view of such rights and duties can lessen the moral responsibility of the Princes to set their houses in order, and to bring their administrations up to the level of the best States.

### THE DRAIN FROM THE STATES.

In addition to the constitutional problems the Committee is to inquire into the financial and economic relations between the British India and the States. The States are now on the threshhold of the economic revolution which in British India occurred some generation ago. For its fullest development capital is necessary. While the States are doing what is possible by improving security within their borders to attract capital from outside, they are beginning to look with increasing vigilance on the outward drain of their resources into British India. Naturally the first drain which comes to their notice is that connected with contributions to the Central revenues. Apart from their direct contributions made years ago which can be shown to be very considerable, the incidence on the States of Customs and other duties imposed by the authorities of British India amounts to what may be regarded, compared with their revenues, as a ruinous levy. The States are entitled to ask what they get in return for their latter contribution. Most of the States have supplied and in addition maintain adequate provision for defence; they have ceded territory or pay an annual contribution for the maintenance of forces. under their original treaties. In addition they maintain forces, which can be. and are called upon by Government in times of emergency.

Apart from the services of the Political Department, and a moderate share of higher administration it is hard to see what can fairly be charged to the States. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that Macaulay held the phrase "Political Department" to be a mis-nomer. That Department, if the abuse of language is to be avoided, is more accurately described as the "Diplomatii Department." Before it became a recognised branch of the service, it existed in embryo in the form of a body of representatives of the East India Company accredited to the Courts of the Indian Princes, with whom that corporation had entered into treaty relations. As no where else in the world does the British Government charge to the countries or Nations to whom they appoint Ambassadors, it must be held that the cost of the Political Department is incurred by that Government for its own sake rather than for the sake of the Indian States.

Similarly in regard to the share of the higher administration debitable to the Indian States. Before it can be contended that such a debit is just, it will have to be shown that if the States did not exist at all the cost of the higher administration to the British Government would be less than what it is.

Then again if their treaties guarantee them defence, it is doubtful. apart from the fact of their individual contributions during the War, whether they should be chargeable with the interest on the War debt. The exact liabilities of the States for the costs of the War debt, of administration and of defence will demand the consideration of the coming Committee, and it will be necessary for them to make some estimate of the present value of their past as well as of the contributions of to-day—a by no means as easy task where taxation is mainly indirect.

### THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

There remains what is in reality the greatest problem concerning the States: Their future position in a more self-governing India. It is impossible at present to foresee whether the committee will regard this problem as within its terms of reference. But it is at least certain that no deliberations of the Simon Commission can bear much solid fruit, unless provision can be made not only for reducing to a minimum the economic barriers between the States and British India, but also for bringing the States within the working constitution of India for the decision of those matters which concern them as vitally as they concern British India and this without impairing their integrity.

## Notes of the Day.

### Camouflage Exposed.

The penetrating comments of the Nationalist Press of Egypt on the conclusion of the Anglo-Iraq treaty should be an eye-opener to those who have been ready to believe that Iraq was free, from the bald summary cabled out from England of the main features of the Treaty. Iraq is said to have been allowed by Britain, its guardian angel, to enter the League of Nations after four years. The further details of the treaty published in the Egyptian journal "Al Kashaf", show that although Britain recognises the "independence" of Iraq, the good King Feisal must observe certain very significant conditions to enjoy this "independence". He must keep the British High Commissioner in Iraq informed of the "progress" of his country and must let him know always what administrative measures he has in view. Provision is also made by Iraq for financial and military agreements in conformity with British wishes. Otherwise, Iraq is independent just like Egypt. The Iraqui Nationalists are not likely to look upon the treaty as heralding an era of freedom from Britain.

### Barkiss Is Willing.

What was it that prompted Sir Hilton-Young, the super-chpert of that body of "experts' who compose the East Africa Commission to announce through Reuter that "the Commission was completely free to everybody, regardless of class or race, who could give evidence"? It is not the way of Royal Commissions to refuse access to those who choose to give evidence before them. So this declaration can only be taken to mean that it is a call for parties averse to having anything to do with the Commission to revise their attitude. So far as Indians in East Africa are concerned, the gesture will prove impotent. The latest advices from Kenya indicate that the Indian attitude of boycott is stiffening thanks to the repeatedly expressed jubilation of the White Settlers, that they have after all secured a Commission after their own heart. The Indians realise that the dice are already loaded against them. They know that the affront given to them, when they are six times larger in population in Kenya Colony than the Europeans, of not inviting a single one of their leaders to sit on the Commission is only a preliminary insult to what is in store for them in the report which the experts sent out by Mr. Amery will issue.

### Cheap Sneers.

We would strongly advise Sir Stanley Jackson to revise his knowledge and ideas of the feelings and outlook of Labour leaders in India before he again commits the "betise" of indulging in cheap sneers at their expense. In the congenial atmosphere of the gathering of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon he indulged in an outburst against some Labour leaders. "The tendency of some Labour leaders to produce a feeling of hostility between employers and employed," the Governor of Bengal declared, "is to be deprecated." The remark was singularly unjust and inappropriate in view of the very recent heroic efforts at Kharagpur made by Labour leaders to avert a general strike. Labour leaders in South India are at present busy making similar efforts when the South Indian Railway seems determined to embark upon a policy of retrenchment suicidal to Indian working class interests. The Governor of Bengal himself provided in his speech material enough to show how difficult it is for Labour leaders to control the just resentment of those whom they can and do influence when he put in a laboured and unconvincing apologia for the vacillation and ineffectiveness of the policy of his administration in removing the atrocious scandal of the conditions, both as regards wages and hours, under which women in Bengal mines have to work.

### Britain's Gift To India!

The arrogant and insulting suggestion is made by Colonel Barrett at the meeting of the European Association Conference at Calcutta that the Indian Army, as it stands to-day, is Great Britain's gift to India." Colonel Barrett insults Indian intelligence when in his analysis of the Skeen Committee's recommendation he attempts to prove that Indianisation of the Army is not in the best interests of India, because selection boards have great difficulty in choosing Indian boys for an army career who are "qualified physically, mentally and socially." This is rabid criticism on the lines of Miss Mayo's libel. To suggest that Britain sends out her sons to sacrifice themselves for the defence of India because her own sons have not yet come up in the scale of human civilization even to learn the elements of self-defence and that the Indian Army is her "gift" to India not only indicates how very much concerned Europeans in India are at the prospect of losing even the tiniest slice of a preserve, but is also a revelation to Indians of the utter contempt in which they are held by foreign vested interests in their own country.

# BLACKETT'S 'VOLTE FACE.'

LONDON, Dec. 4. (By Mail.)

Sir Basil Blackett is leaving for India to-morrow, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, armed with the authority of the Secretary of State for India, to push through the Reserve Bank of India Bill in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. Sir Basil Blackett has resisted the blandishments of all pressmen to disclose the exact form in which it has been agreed between the Secretary of State and the Finance Member to ask the Assembly to pass it. But it is openly stated that the Secretary of State's chief complaint was that in the last session of the Assembly, the Finance Member shifted his ground so often that Lord Birkenhead could not grasp as to what exactly were the principles or policy for which the Government of India stood.

It is reported that whatever agreement has been reached between the Secretary of State and the Finance Member, the terms have been reduced not only to writing, but an understanding has been arrived at that the Finance Member will let the proposals stand or fall by themselves and consent to no further negotiations.

AMAZING 'VOLTE FACE.'

Whatever form the Reserve Bank Bill may take and whatever concessions may be contained in the revised proposals, it is stated authoritatively that the principle of State Bank would not be one of the points conceded. It is a wonder to many of us in England how the Finance Member proposes to justify a 'volte face' in regard to the constitution of the Bank, but those who have met Sir Basil Blackett state that in the opinion of the Finance Member he has the Swaraj Party and the Responsivists, barring Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in his pocket and with the Europeans and Muslims the passage of the Bill on the lines he has now outlined is assured.

"DON'T IMPEDE FINANCIAL SWARAJ."

The Finance Member, however, is a bit worried though about the repercussions of the boycott movement against the Statutory Commission on the attitude of the Swarajists in the Assembly, but he hopes to appeal to their better mind not to impede "financial Swaraj" because they are discontented with the progress towards political Swaraj.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

In the meanwhile, it will be of interest to the Indian public to know that the American Federal Reserve system on which the Reserve Bank of India Bill has been based is being regarded by experts in England and America as a system that has now become obsolete and unsuited to modern conditions of Central Banking. The movement in America is towards a return to the pre-war Gold Standard instead of the Gold Exchange Standard is borne out by expressions of opinion on the subjects by Sir Ernest Harvey and Dr. Chandler, economist attached to the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

PRINCIPLES OF CENTRAL BANKING.

In an address to the Victorian branch of the Economic Society of Australia in last April, Sir Ernest Harvey laid down the following principles of modern central banking These were:—

(1) The exclusive right of note of issue; (2) freedom from Government control; (3) the right to the entire banking business of the Government; (4) the duty to act as the banker and settling agents of the trading banks, but not to compete with them for general business, except that it must ensure the provision of adequate banking facilities: (5) the duty to refrain from taking deposits at interests; (6) the duty to quote its discount rates and to publish regular and frequent statements as to its position; (7) the duty to maintain its assets as liquid as possible, and not to draw or accept bills other than on demand; and (8) the duty to refrain from engaging in general foreign exchange business for profit or from branches abroad.

OFFENCE AGAINST GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Commenting on this, in its issue of the 12th November, "The Economist" points out that Sir Ernest Harvey's dictums offended against the two main conclusions of the Geneva Conference of Bankers, namely, that,

(1) the Gold Exchange Standard should be generally adopted; and (2) that a conference of the Central Banks should be convened by the Bank of England.

"The Economist" also points out that the Bank of England has not yet acted up to the requirements of the second conclusion quoted above.

The charge that can be levied against the Bank of England that it seeks to hoard gold beyond the requirements of a Gold Exchange Standard, can also be levied against the Federal Reserve Bank of America. Therefore, what constitutes a defence of the Federal Reserve Bank makes an equally effective defence of the Bank of England.

This is what Dr. Chandler, the Economist attached to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, in an article in the monthly of that Bank wrote in defence of the accummulation of gold by the United States. He argued that "far from being guilty of the heinous crime of gold hoarding.....the Reserve Banks (up to United States of America) would be guilty of gross impudence if they lent up to the hilt against their gold, because if they did, the same gold would be the basis of credit both in America and Europe."

FOREIGN INVESTMENT UNSOUND.

It would be thus clear that the proposal that Reserve Banks should be free to invest their reserves in a foreign country and earn interest is absolutely contrary to all sound principles of banking, because it means that the same gold should be made to serve as the backing to the note issue of four or five different countries and tend to the inflation of currency in each such country.—Free Press.

# RESERVE BANK BILL

## SECRET AGREEMENT.

## SCHEME NOT DISCLOSED.

### FINANCE MEMBER RETURNS "A DETERMINED" MAN.

**"It will be of interest to the Indian public to know that the American Federal Reserve system, on which the Reserve Bank of India Bill has been based, is being regarded by experts in England and America as a system that has now become obsolete and unsuited to modern conditions of Central Banking," writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India in the following article:**

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# KING AMANULLAH'S VISIT

## EFFECT ON INDIAN MIND

### ADVICE TO "SIMON SEVEN

LONDON, Dec. 20.

King Amanullah's tour is the text of a leader in the "Manchester Guardian" which expresses the opinion that modernisation of Afghanistan must react powerfully on the Indian situation, and though knowledge o conditious prevailing in Indian States will save elder Hindu politicians from excess of enthusiasm for the new model, younger men may begin to think of Indian Mussolinis and Kemals. Indeed the thought of Afghanistan may suffice to upset the calculations which led India Office to exclude Indians from the Statutory Commission. The "Guardian" says the Simon Commission had better show they are not unaware of what is happening in other countries in Asia and so can sympathise with minds stirred by the example of liberty on the other side of the frontier.—Reuter's Special.

# CONGRESS NEWS.

### PROCESSION OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

President Dr. Ansari's party arrives tomorrow by Calcutta Mail, and will be lodged in "Marble Hall," Poonamallee Road. Dr. Ansari arrives on the 23rd. and arrangements are being made for a procession. On arrival at the station, he would be received by corps of volunteers A batch of lady volunteers would also participate in the welcome.—Free Press.

### PT, MALAVIYA EN-ROUTE TO MADRAS

BENTRES, Dec. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Devaratna Sharma left Benares to-day for Calcutta 'en route' to Madras. The latter is going to make arrangements for a special session of the Hindu Mahasabha.—Free Press.

### LEADERS REACH MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Lala Shankar Lal and Mr. Khan, Private Secretary to Dr. Ansari, arrived here this morning.

Another batch of delegates from Southern India districts also arrived here this morning, and Madras is presenting a busy appearance.

Mr. Gangadhara Rao Deshpande is arriving here to-morrow and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is also expected soon.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who was invited to hoist the National Flag has expressed inability to attend the Congress owing to indifferent health.—Free Press.

### INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

It is proposed to invite Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to unfurl the flag of the Indian Youth Congress.—Free Press.

### SWARAJ DRAFT CONSTITUTION

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's draft constitution as well as Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar's draft are in print. The former it is expected, would be published this evening, and the latter to-morrow or day after.—Free Press.

### MRS. NAIDU'S PARTY TO DR. ANSARI

#### A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

To meet Dr. M. A. Ansari, President-Elect of the Indian National Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave an evening party in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday. The function was a brilliant one and the gathering a most representative one and included, among others, H. H. the Aga Khan, Dr. Ansari, the Dewan of Baroda, the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mudgaonkar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas and Lady Thakurdas, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Nawab Shaukat Jung, Prof. Radhakrishnan, Prof. Das Gupta, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mrs. Captain, Dr. and Mrs. Jivraj Mehta, Miss Perin Naoroji, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterji, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Faiz Tyebji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. B. G. Hornimar, Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiki, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Dr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. Bailwala, Mr. Hussein Tyebji, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. J B. Patel, Mr. N. M. Mazumdar.

### FIVE GIRLS EXECUTED

#### SEQUEL TO ANTI-COMMUNIST RAID

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Hankow.—Five girls were among the 15 Chinese Communists executed as a sequel to anti-Communist raid which is believed to have averted the serious Bolshevik outbreak fixed for 1st January.—Reuter.

# PT. MOTILAL'S SPIRITED RETORT

## NO DICTATION FROM LABOUR PARTY

### INDIA REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO EXAMINATION.

**Pandit Motilal Nehru, addressing a meeting in the Essex Hall, reaffirmed India's determination to boycott the Statutory Commission.. Panditji refuted Earl Winerton's statement and said that Indian Legislative Assembly had only reiterated the demand for self-government. He ridiculed the Labour suggestion and concluded by saying that India would certainly refuse to take directions from the Labour Party.**

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

A Special Cable to the "Hindu" states: Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a meetin the Essex Hall under the auspices of the Indian Majliss. He reaffirmed India's determination to boycott the Statutory Commission which India had never asked. India had never consented to the preamble of the Reforms Act and refused to submit herself to examination. Panditji also denied Earl Winterton's statement that the Assembly had asked for the acceleration of the Commission and said that it only reiterated the demand for self-government. He ridiculed the Labour suggestion that the Statutory Commission acting with the Select Committee was equivalent to a round table conference. Now they had another Committee to investigate the relations with Princes which was a further indication of the insincerity of Government.

FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE.

Regarding the future action that India might pursue Panditji said he believed in non-violence not on principle but out of necessity. No other course was open to Indians but that they must refuse to assist in forging the chains which bound them.

RETORT TO LABOUR PARTY.

Referring to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's declaration that he would not accept directions from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Panditji said that in itself constituted a denial of self-determination which the Labour Party so often proclaimed. India would certainly refuse to take directions from the Labour Party.—Free Press.

### LABOUR LEADERS CASTIGATED.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (By Mail).

That the rank and file of the British Labour Party does not share the view of their leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in regard to the composition of the Statutory Commission, ha sbeen brought out once again very emphatically by the "Workers' Life" which castigates the leaders vehemently. Beginning the article: "The Labour Imperialists," the paper says:

"What does British Imperialist rule in India mean? It means 400 millions plunged in poverty, a prey to famine and disease condemned to illiteracy at the mercy of the tax-gatherer and the moneylender in the villages, the most fiendish exploitation in the factories. It means child labour, women in mines, workers deprived of political and economical rights, strikes broken by bullets and bayonets, trade unions under police supervision. It means immense profits heaped up out of this misery, to strengthen the enemies of the British workers. It means the exploitation of cheap Indian Labour, to undermine the standards—poor as they are—of British labour."

The paper concludes:

"We ask the Indian people not to believe that the scoundrels who have betrayed every word of Socialism, every phrase about International solidarity, every denunciation of capitalism, with which they ever deceived the workers, really represent the mass of British working men and women..... Comrade Saklatvala's magnivcent speech on Friday and his open letter, which reflects the opinions of the Communist Party were equally the reflection of the mind of the British Workers. The British Workers remain the enemies of British Capitalism, and they will find ways and means of establishing a fighting alliance with their brothers in oppression, the Indian people, for the overthrow of their common enemy."—Free Press.

# A SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

## BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO PRINCE OF WALES

### H. H. AGA KHAN PRESENTS STATUE TO CITY

In the presence of an elite gathering composed of high officials and the distinguished citizens of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor, performed the pleasant ceremony of unveiling the statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Bandstand, Cooperage, on Tuesday afternoon. The statue is a gift of His Highness the Aga Khan to the City of Bombay and is put up in a prominent place near the Bandstand. The Governor who drove in State from the Government House accompanied by Lady Wilson, was very warmly received at the Cooperage by H. H. the Aga Khan and other distinguished citizens.

AGA KHAN'S TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR.

His Highness the Aga Khan in welcoming the Governor said that he felt great pleasure in requesting His Excellency to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. During the last four years, the Aga Khan continued, His Excellency had been at the head of the Government of Bombay, he had won the affection and the esteem of the people of this Presidency. The Aga Khan then paid a glowing tribute of praise to the Governor for his sagacious statesmanship and earnestness—the qualities which had brought with them many a cherishable benefit to the city of Bombay and Presidency. The Aga Khan particularly praised the Governor for his untiring endeavours in connection with the improvement of the hospitals in the city of Bombay. It was no wonder, he remarked, that the people of this Presidency should pray to His Majesty the King of England, to extend the term of office of His Excellency, the Governor.

"AMBASSADOR OF EMPIRE."

H. H. the Aga Khan then extolled the meritorious services which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had rendered towards the welfare and the progress of the Empire. The Prince, he observed, was litly called "the Ambassador of the Empire." Continuing, His Hiyhness said he had presented that statue to the city in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country. It was fitting, he added, that Bombay should possess that statue.

The Aga Khan then warmly praised the sculptor of whose masterly art the statue is the result.

H. H. the Aga then requested His Excellency to unveil the statue.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Before proceeding to unveil the statue, His Excellency said:—

His Royal Highness needs, of course, no introduction to the people of any part of the Empire, but we may recall, on this occasion, a few salient incidents of his career. The Prince of Wales, who was born on the 23rd of June 1894, is now in his 34th year. True to his motto 'Ich dien", which, as you know, means "I serve," he commenced his life of service to the country at a very early age, for he became a Midshipman in the Royal Navy at the age of 17. The outbreak of the Great War in the autumn of 1914 found His Royal Highness a young man of 20, who quickly saw where his duty lay, and did not hesitate to perform it. Serving both in France and Italy, he shared the dangers and discomforts of active service with the troops drawn from all parts of the Empire, and gained for himself, in June 1916, that decoration which perhaps, of all his numerous decorations, he most prizes, the Military Cross. In the statue which I shall shortly unveil, His Royal Highness is represented in uniform, and I am glad indeed that this is so, in view of his great services on active service during the war.

CROWN ABOVE POLITICS.

Since the Great War ended, His Royal Highness has become known to the world more as a statesman than as a soldier. He has visited most parts of this Great Empire, and has won the hearts of all his royal Father's subjects by his unfailing tact and courtesy, and by the pervading spirit of natural and unaffected friendliness towards all men, which is one of the most engaging features of his attractive personality. It has been well said that loyalty to the Crown is the cement of the Empire. Men of different races and creeds, distributed over widely separated parts of the habitable globe, must necessarily differ about forms of Government, and about their relative importance and prestige in the body politic; but, however much we may differ on such questions, and however acute our differences may sometimes become, we all unite in loyalty and devotion to the person of His Majesty and his Royal House. The Crown of England is above politics, and His Majesty's thoughtful care for the welfare of the humblest of His subjects is well known to all. From this springs that feeling of unity, and pride in being a British subject, which binds together all the component parts of the Empire, and no one has done more to promote these feelings of goodwill and brotherhood between the varied races and creeds of His Majesty's subjects than His Royal Highness, who has been so justly called, on this account, the Ambassador of Empire.

STATUE UNVEILED.

There is little more that I can add to the eloquent words in which His Highness has invited me to perform this ceremony to-day. The references His Highness has made to myself have been all too kind, and I very fully appreciate and reciprocate his sentiments of regard and friendship. His Highness's record of loyalty to the Crown, and his personal friendship with His Majesty and with His Royal Highness, are known to most of you already, and the great influence he has exercised in promoting the peace of the world and the welfare of India are admitted on all hands. Bombay has, already, many reasons to be grateful to His Highness for acts of generosity in the past. His Highness has to-day added to that debt of gratitude which Bombay owes him by presenting this statue, the work of a well-known and talented artist to the City. Not only will it be an added ornament to the beauties of Bombay, but it will be a reminder, for all time, of the essential unity of the Empire, bound together, as it is, by ties of personal devotion to the Royal House (Applause).

At the request of His Highness the Aga Khan, I now unveil this statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Amidst great enthusiasm of the distinguished gathering, which manifested itself in deafening cheers, the Governor pulled the string of the veil which covered the statue and the imposing figure of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was exposed to the eager eyes which were all the time directed towards it. A royal salute was given to the Prince when the statue was unveiled.

# AMERICAN COTTON IN LANCASHIRE

## UNRESTRAINED COMPETITION

### COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The state of American section of Lancashire cotton spinning industry is drawn attention to in a circular sent out by the Cotton Yarn Association to the Directors of the mills spinning American yarns. It says that six weeks have passed since the Association, by removing restrictions on price and production, allowed unrestrained competition to play havoc with the trade. The margins have fallen so far that it is now impossible to sell yarns for ordinary trade at the price showing profit to any mill however favourably financed. This situation is contrasted with that favourably ruling during the operation of the Association's policy of curtailment which proved that standard prices were maintainable and the present losses unnecessary.

The circular says that the Association is prepared to end the present chaos immediately if the support of those who hitherto hindered its efforts is forthcoming. It is not prepared, however to allow non-members to improve their position at its expense. Losses that are being incurred on yarn to-day can be removed immediately if they are prepared to co-operate with their fellowspinners. Failure to act means the course for bankruptcy.—Reuter's Special.

### ANANTPUR-CENTRE OF ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

The Select Committee appointed to examine the Andhra University Act Amending Bill has decided by a majority to have only one centre for the University and locate both the centre and the headquarters at anantpur.—A. P.

# A PARLIAMENTARY LAND MARK

## EXPERIMENT IN BATAVIA

### WINNING CONFIDENCE OF NATIVES

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Batavia.—A landmark in the Parliamentary History of Dutch Indies was registered to-day, by the Volksraad passing by 34 votes to 18 a Bill for its own re-organisation introduced under the Government auspices with the object of winning the confidence of the natives. But the Bill encountered the organised opposition of the Dutchmen on the ground that the unrest resulting from the Communist rising early in the year had not yet subsided. The Bill provides for Volksraad to consist of 30 Natives, 25 Dutch and 5 Orientals contrasted with 25 Natives, 30 Dutch and 5 Orientals at present and it must be ratified by the Dutch Parliament.—Reuter.

### RETURN OF THE PRODIGALS

#### SOVIET OPPOSITION PENITENT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Moscow.—At the Communist Congress, a statement was submitted by the Opposition signed by Kameneff, Zinovieff and other expelled persons in which they confessed error of their ways and declared their willingness completely and unconditionally to acquiesce in the Conggress decisions. The Congress rejected the statement, but agreed to re admit Oppositionists on their application within six months if they fulfilled their pledges.—Reuter.

### TOUR PROGRAMME TO BE CANCELLED

CUTTACK, Dec. 19.

Mr. Gandhi, who arrived here yesterday, is unwell due to high blood pressure and much of his tour programme in Orissa is likely to be curtailed.—A.P.

# ANOTHER EGYPT

## BRITAIN RECOGNISES IRAQ'S "INDEPENDENCE"

## BUT WANTS FULFILMENT OF EXISTING CONTRACTS

### EGYPTIAN PRESS EXPOSES THE CAMOUFLAGE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Cairo.—The text of the Anglo-Iraq treaty is published by the newspaper 'Al Kashaf." The treaty consists of sixteen articles. Britain recognises the independence of Iraq; and the King of Iraq assures the execution of international agreements. He undertakes not to change the constitution of Iraq in a manner affecting foreign interests and not to create any legal distinction between Iraq subjects of whatever race, religion or language. He further undertakes to safeguard the validity of the existing contracts between the Iraquian Government and British officials. Provision is made for new financial and military agreements.

The Anglo-Iraq treaty says that the King of Iraq agrees to enable the British High Commissioner to keep his Britannic Majesty informed of the progress of Iraq, and of any projects or propositions of the Iraq Government. The High Commissioner will keep the King of Iraq informed on all questions which His Britannic Majesty considers are calculated to have influence contrary to Iraquian interests or engagements guaranteed by the present treaty.—Reuter.

### "PLAYING WITH WORDS"

#### EGYPTIAN PRESS' BITTER COMMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Cairo.—"Al Balagh" criticise the Anglo-Iraq treaty, and declares that the British statesmen "are playing with words." It expresses the opinion that Iraq will act under Britain's orders and says similar spirit may, perhaps, guide the projected Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

"Al Mokattam" considers that the treaty effects little change in Anglo-Iraq relations. It was probably signed in order that King Feisal might not return to Iraq empty-handed.—Reuter.

### ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

#### QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Replying to questions Mr. Baldwin said that he proposed to lay the text of the Anglo-Iraq treaty in the House of Commons on the 20th December. Com. Kenworthy asked whether in view of its importance the treaty could not be treated like the Treaties of Peace and submitted for assent to the Parliament. Mr. Baldwin was unable to give any undertaking in that connection. Probably it would be some months before the Treaty would be ready for ratification and he hoped the House would have plenty of opportunity for the debate before that if the members desired.—Reuter.

### UNITY NEED OF HOUR

#### MR. BROCKWAY EXTENDS HAND OF COMRADESHIP

#### HIS CRUSHING REPLY TO MISS MAYO

At a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, on Monday night, at Parel, Mr. Fenner Brockway delivered a stirring speech. Mr. N. S. Krishna, President of the Union, presided.

Mr. Krishna, in introducing Mr. Fenner Brockway, referred to his very eventful career and said that they were particularly thankful to the distinguished speaker for the dauntless fight that he had been putting forth in England and within the Labour Party for the cause of Indian freedom.

MR. BROCKWAY'S SPEECH

Mr. Fenner Brockway made a very striking speech in which he referred to the growth of the Labour Movement in England and how the Independent Labour Party was brought into being by the late Keir Hardie and the dauntless fight that the party had, ever since its inception, been carrying on against imperialism.

Referring to the Indian problem Mr. Brockway said that the Labour Party at its last Conference unanimously passed two resolutions, one demanding the release of all political prisoners in India and the other demanding self-determination for India. The resoluton which demanding self-determination for India demanded that the Commision, which would consider the future Government of India should in its membership and in its methods satisfy the Indian people. Therefore when the Simon Commission was announced and they saw that it entirely consisted of Englishmen, they demanded at once that the Labour Party should withdraw their members from that Commission. "It is almost with shame," he said, "I acknowledge to you that we were not successful in getting the Labour Party to accept that point of view and though the I.L.P. is in a minority its view was voiced forth in the House of Commons by men like Josiah Wedgwood, James Maxton, Campbell, Thurtle, Miss Wilkinson and others.

Proceeding, Mr. Brockway referred to the Indian political problem and said that Swaraj must be won by the united strength of the Indian Nation and not by the endeavours of any political party in England. "The greatest need of the hour in India to-day is unity amongst all ranks and every one should feel that he is an Indian first and everything next," said the speaker.

SCANDALOUS HOUSING CONDITIONS

Mr. Brockway drew a pathetic picture and decribed it as scandalous and infamous. During the two days of his stay in Bombay he visited some of the chawls, and though he was shocked at the horrible conditions, he was pleased to find the marvellous cleanliness of the women. He wondered how Miss Mayo in her famous book drew the sort of picture with which she filled the pages of her book and he asked whether under such conditions, she would live a cleaner life than those Indian women. He then condemned those, who imposed such horrible conditions on the working class. When Swaraj was won the struggle would take the same turn as in England and other countries, and that would be against capitalism and landlordism which made a few rich, which gave greater luxuries to a few and when kept the masses of the people in a condition of struggling poverty.

"CAME TO INDIA AS A COMRADE"

Mr. Brockway concluded by saying that he came to India as a representative of the Socialists, the internationalists, the anti-imperialists of England to hold out women of India. There were some men and women in England who sympathised with Indians and had a sense of solidarity with India. Within the heart of the working people of England there was no desire to dominate India and that those who dominated India were those that dominated them in England. So the common people of India, of England, of Europe, of Asia, America, Afrita and Australia felt the unity and stretched the hands of fellowship across the frontiers of the Continents.

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy, in thanking the distnguished speaker, referred to the attitude taken up by the Parliamentary Labour Party in regard to the Simon Commission and incidentally pointed out that Mr. Lansbury, who belonged to the ranks of the I.L.P. and about whom the Indian leaders had great hopes had also joined the ranks of the Imperialist Labour. Mr. Brockway had himself found at the Congress House that in spite of the differences between the various leaders of political thought thre was a central unity that the Simon Commission stood condemned and, was not acceptable to the people of India. He was sure that Mr. Brockway would be able to return to England with the united demand of a united Congress and hoped that the I.L.P. would try its mighty best to bring home to the masses of England that India stood to-day indivisible and one determined to win their freedom.

Mr. Brockway left for Madras by the Madras mail the same night.

### SIMON SHOW DISAPPROVED

#### MESSAGES TO S. O. S.

#### NO MORE DETAILS ABOUT TERMS OF REFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. T. Griffiths, (Labour) asked whether Government intended to announce more detailed terms of reference to the Indian Statutory Commission than those contained in the Government of India Act and whether the relationship of the Indian States to the Indian States to the paramount power and the working of the Chamber of Princes would fall within the terms of reference.

Earl Winterton replied to both the parts of the question in the negative. He added that the terms of reference contained in the Royal Warrant reproduced exactly the language of the Act which it was not intended to supplement.

MILITARY PROVINCE ON N. E. FRONTIER.

Mr. T. E. Groves, (Labour) asked whether Government were considering the creation of a North-Eastern Frontier Province and whether Government of India and the Assam Government were negotiating on the matter and whether it was proposed that Silhet should revert to Bengal. Earl Winterton replying said that the Secretary of State was not aware of any such proposal.

BOYCOTT MESSAGES TO BIRKENHEAD.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had received messages or resolutions as regarding the Statutory Commission from eight Associations in India and also three said to be the result of public meetings. Of these messages two approved and the remainder disapproved of the composition of the Commission.—Reuter.

# BHARATPUR'S ACCEPTANCE OF INQUIRY CONFIRMED

## "HINDUSTAN TIMES" STEALS MARCH OVER BRITISH PRESS

## "DAILY TELEGRAPH," INDIGNANT

(Free Press Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Confirmation is available in the British Press that the Maharajah of Bharatpur has decided to accept the Commission of Inquiry.

The Press, however, is indignant that premature publication should have occurred in the Indian Press. The British Press if it had secured the news would not have hesitated to publish it, but in this case they would not have done so with a view to avoid embarassment to Government.

"The Daily Telegraph" publishes severe comments on "The Hindustan Times" for its premature publication of news but confirms materially all the statements of that paper, except regarding the attitude of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber.

### DOCK STRIKE GOING STRONG

#### MEN PEACEFUL BUT FIRM

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Docks workers strike continues without any improvement in the situation, though it is more than a week that the coolies struck work.

The Secretary of the Union informs the Free Press of India that meetings are being held daily and the workmen promise to be peaceful and stick to the last to their conditions of going back to work.—Free Press.

# 4,000 DELEGATES AT I. N. CONGRESS

## TILAK MANDAP: SPACIOUS AND PICTURESQUE

## STREETS NAMED AFTER LEADERS

### A.-I. KHADI EXHIBITION OPENS TO-MORROW

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Tilak Mandap as the mammoth pandal in which the Congress deliberations are to be held is happily named after the Lokamanya is the chief centre of attraction in the city. Besides an army of workmen engaged on the Pandal and the exhibition, there is a steady stream of visitors pouring into it at all hours of the day. The Congress Nagar is humming with life, and traffic in the roads leading to Spur Tank has visibly increased necessitating extra traffic control.

The Tilak Mandap itself is a mighty structure covering a floor space of over sixty thousand square feet. From side to side, it runs along hundred yards either way and central pillars rise to a magnificent height of 75 feet. On the western side, the Pandal runs along straight base while at the Eastern end, it is curved like a horseshoe. Near the base, would be put up the Presidential Dais and on the sides is provided accommodation for the hosts of the Congress and the members of the All-India Congress Committee.

ACCOMMODATION OF DELEGATES.

The delegates would be accommodated on the ground in such a manner as to enable every delegate to have a good view of the dais. The hugeness of the Pandal has necessitated a large number of posts and the Mandap with dim subdued light gives effect of a thousand pillared hall. The Pandal is surmounted by tricolour dome over which floats the tiny national flag. In the greyness of dusk from the passing railway train or from distance the sloping structure of thatch rising clear against the sky looks like a little hill. On the northern side of the Pandal are put up the delegates' camps divided into neat little streets. Round about the Pandal is put up the wooden palisade which would be painted white and green. Immediately adjoining is the Subjects Committee pandal, smaller in structure and with accommodation for two thousand.

Srinivasa Mall running from East to West separates the delegates' camps from the Pandal. The camp itself is divided into streets as Ajmalkhan Street, Besant Street, Vijayaraghava Street, Ali Street, etc. The Street running from the west of the Pandal is named after Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and contains all the offices of the Reception Committee, the Telegraph Office, the All-India Congress Committee and the Indian Bank.

The road running round the Pandal is called Gandhi Round, whilethe newly formed road connecting the Pandal with the Spur Tank road is named Ansari Avenue. At the junction of the Gandhi round and Ansari avenue right in front of the Pandal entrance rises the flag mast to the height of fifty feet. Kitchens and dining halls are put in a little east and a picturesque tank separates them from the delegates' camp. On the other side of the railway line the volunteers' camp is pitched and also cottages.

BRISK ENROLMENT OF R. C. MEMBERS.

As the date of the session approaches, more people are dragged into the current and the enrolment of the members of the Reception Committee is going on briskly. Total is nearing 1300 and the figure is expected to rise considerably in the next few days.

It is expected that not less than three to four thousand delegates from all the provinces would attend. The visitors' tickets are also selling rapidly.—Free Press.

### ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

#### ATTRACTIVE KHADDAR EXHIBITS

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The All-India Exhibition is being got ready for the opening day which is fixed for the 23rd instant. The Khaddar court is expected to put up a very good show with a variety of fine Khaddar from different places in the country. The exhibits are still arriving and are being arranged attractively. Among rare exhibits of historic value is a piece of Dacca muslin worn by Nana Farnvis.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company are exhibiting in the all India Exhibition models of their ships together with those in vogue in Ancient India. They also propose to throw on the screen an impressive sight witnessed during the launching of the s.s. "Jalabala" by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in July last. Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A., of Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Company has been persuaded to deliver a series of lectures on the occasion on the main factors of the shipping industry.—Free Press.

### PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT IN PROCESSION

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

On the opening day of the Congress, immediately after the Presidential address is over, the portriat of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the outgoing President of the Congress will be carried in procession from the Congress Nagar to the Mahatjana Sabha Hall to which it is proposed to be presented. The arrangements are in charge of a representative Committee.—Free Press.

### WOMEN'S DAY

#### MRS. NAIDU TO PRESIDE

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Women's day will be held on the 29th instant in the Subjects Committee Pandal. The President will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—Free Press.

### R ENCES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Nearly 30 conferences are fixed for the Congress week and visitors coming to the city would find it difficult to attend all of them. Besides the Congress and the Subjects Committee meetings, there would be Social Conference, Homeopathis Conference, Volunteers' Conference, Music Conference, Aryan Conference, Aryavaisyyan Conference, Students' Conference, Youths' Conference, Muhamedan Educational Conference, Local Bodies' Conference, Hindi Conference, Humanitarian Conference, Thestic Conference, Journalists' Conference, Sadhus' Conference, Theosophical Convention, Unemployed Conference, States Subjects' Conference, Industrial Exhibition, Khadi Exhibition and Fine Arts' Exhibition.—Free Press.

### POLICE CONSTABLE KNOCKED DOWN

#### MOTOR ACCIDENT IN POONA

POONA, Dec. 19.

A serious motor accident occurred on Friday night on the Bombay Road midway between Poona and Kirkee in which a young British officer and a Police constable were seriously injured. It appears that Lieutenant Burmesten of the 8th Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps at Kirkee was returning from Poona on his motor cycle when near the level crossing situated at the junction of the Bombay Road and the one leaving to the College of Agriculture, he accidently ran into a police constable on point duty. Lieutenant Burmester was thrown some distance and received serious injuries. He was picked up and conveyed to the Station Hospital, Kirkee, where he is lying in a serious condition with concussion. The Police constable was also seriously injured. His left leg was fractured and he received a nasty blow on the head besid s other minor injuries. He was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment. The motor cycle was badly damaged. Though the spot at which the accident occurred is lighted by electric lights, the avenue of large roadside trees renders visibility rather difficult.—A.P.

### ALL-INDIA ARYA VYSYA BANIA CONFERENCE

#### SETH J. BAJAJ TO PRESIDE

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First All-India Arya Vysya Conference, in a statement to the Press, says the main objects of the Conference are to promote unity amongst inter-provincial Bania communities and to understand the educational and commercial needs of each other, besides knowing the differences, if any, of the social customs and religious observances amongst them.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj of Wardha has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to preside over the Conference which will be held during the National Week at Madras.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty requests secretaries of provincial Vysya Sabhas to send the names of people they expect might attend the Conference to the Reception Committee at an early date. As the time at the disposal of the Reception is now very short, Mr. Chetty requests all Vysyas to accept this the only invitation to the Conference.—Free Press.

### GERMAN METAL WORKERS' DECISION

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Essen.—The socialist Metal Workers Union the biggest in Germany, has rejected the official arbitrator's decision in Iron and Steel dispute.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Provincetown.—Operations for rescue of submarine's crew are at standstill owing to gale.—Reuter.

### AGRA ZEMINDARS DEMAND COMPULSORY CONTRIBUTIONS

#### SWARAJIST OPPOSITION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

A bill entitled the Agra Province Zemindars Association Contribution Bill was introduced at to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council. The preamble of the bill runs as follows:—

"Whereas certain contributions for the maintenance and support of the Agra Province Zemindars Association had hitherto been paid voluntarily by members of the Association and whereas for the convenience of the members and for the advancement of the ends of the Association it is expedient that the said contributions should be made compulsory and perpetual, and that they should be realised along with the land revenue, it is hereby enacted etc." In other words the aim of the bill is to make certain contributions compulsory instead of voluntary as at present and further that such contributions should be realised by official agency and not by non-official office bearers of the Association. The bill although a private measure has been sponsored by Nawab Yusuf Minister of Local Self-Government in his capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association. It is also believed that the bill has the support of the Government. On the other hand some Nationalists and Swarajists are opposed to the principle of the Bill. They strongly hold that the bill should not be considered in detail until it had been reported on by a selected committee.

Soon after the introduction of the bill, a Nationalist member moved that the bill be circulated for eliciting opinion on it. After heated and prolonged debate, this motion was negatived by 64 votes to 34. Another Nationalist member thereupon moved that the bill be refrred to select committee. This motion was under discussion when the Council adjourned for the day.—A. P.

### CABLE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

#### PROPOSED CONFERENCE

In the House of Commons, replying to questions the Postmaster-General stated that Government had invited the Dominion Governments and the Government of India to nominate representatives to attend the Conference regarding cable and wireless communication which would be held as soon as practicable. Asked whether the object of the Conference was to avoid competition to keep up the prices or to secure competition to bring down prices, Rt. Hon. Sir Mitchell Thompson replied that the object was to examine the questions of vital interest to the Governments concerned. Asked further whether wireless companies would be invited, he replied that it was a conference between Governments.

### THAMES FREEZING

#### CLASSIC WEATHER FOR X'MAS

(Free Press Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Britain is still under the spell of intense cold weather ushering the Christmas. Temperature at freezing point is recorded all over and snow is falling thick, endangering skating. The intensity of the cold can be gauged from the fact of the freezing of even the Thames.

### ENGLISHMAN IN FRENCH LEGION DISAPPEARS

(Free Press Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of John Harvey a Cardiffman, who was a member of the French Legion and who was undergoing servitude for desertion and received pardon. John Harvey who was pardoned but was asked to serve his term in the Legion, was reported to have left the prsion to join duty. But since then no trace of the man has been available and whether the disappearance is voluntary or involuntary.

### AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT SANGLI

#### THOUGH VICEROY'S VISIT CANCELLED

SANGLI, Dec. 19.

Cancellation of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State which was to come off of the 31st instant has caused the keenest disappointment to His Highness the Chief Sahib of Sangli and his people. His Highness had organised an agricultural show at his capital in honour of His Excellency's visit. Although all other public functions arranged in connection with the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy are cancelled it has been decided to hold the Agricultural Show on account of its educative value. Numerous centres have been received for the various competitive items at the show. Prominent subjects of His Highness have come forward with contributions for prizes to successful competitors. Col. O'Brien, Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent of the Southern Maharatta country States has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the winners on the 23rd instant.—A. P.

# A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

## POSITION OF INDIAN PRINCES

### DEWAN BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA RAO'S PROPOSALS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao to the All-India States' People's Conference:—

Before I close this part of the subject, I should like to make a brief reference to two or three cognate matters which of late attracted considerable public attention and which have an important bearing on the general acceptance of the federal principle. I refer to the contention that has been put forward that the Indian States will be surrendering their sovereign rights by coming into a federal union with British India. The position has been examined at considerable length by me 10 years ago and quite recently by eminent public men in the country and a controversy on the subject has been going on in the press for some time past. I do not like to worry you with further details at this stage. The restrictions placed upon the independent action of the States and the obligations which habitually govern their external relations and even to some extent their exercise of internal sovereinty are well-known. The present position of the States as summarised by Sir William Lee Warner is that the "British Government has drawn to itself the exercise of the entire external sovereignty of the Indian States and it has also gathered into its hands some of the internal sovereignty of even important States." They share the obligation for the common defence of India and are under a general responsibility to the Government of India for good Government and the welfare of their territories. The tie that unites the Indian States to the British Government is, therefore, not international in any sense of the term nor is it feudal and it has been described as semi-sovereign. The question as to whether and in what manner has now been discussed for sometime by eminent constitutionalists in India as well as in Great Britain and many nice questions of constitutional law such as, as to whether sovereignty is divisible have also formed the subject of controversy. I do not wish to refer to these matters nor to the varying degrees of internal sovereignty enjoyed by the bigger and the smaller States. While the theoretical sovereignty of some of the Indian States cannot be denied and while some of the bigger States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Patiala and Bikaner enjoy at the present day an undoubted measure of internal sovereignty we cannot forget the actual conditions of the present day. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the treaties have provided that the chief shall remain the absolute ruler of his country the Government of India have not been precluded in the past and are not even now precluded from the interference with the administration of the States through the agency of its representatives. The treaties have, therefore, to be interpreted not so much in the light of the relations established between the parties at the time when a particular treaty was made but also by subsequent developments and in the light of practice and usage which have considerably modified them Whatever may have been the rights established by treaties a century ago the present position is that many of the States have been stripped of many vital attributes of sovereignity in actual practice. In these circumstances, it is futile either for the Princes or for the people of Indian States to refuse to come into the line and join in a scheme for the political evolution of India into a self-governing dominion on the ground that such a step would entail a loss of their sovereign rights. I trust, therefore, that those interested in the matter will realise the difference between romance and reality and take a dispassionate view of the actual facts as they exist to-day in arriving at a decision on this question. At the same time I agree that every effort should be made and every guarantee should be given to preserve as far as possible, the individuality of the States in the new constitution. The position of the States in a federal constitution both in regard to the discharge of common obligations and in regard to their rights of internal administration would be, in my opinion, much better than it is now. Notwithstanding their treaties the States are now squeezed by the "gentle" persuasion of political officers and by the Political Department of the Government of India in many important matters. This cannot happen in a constitution where their rights and obligations are clearly defined.

In one of the recent conferences of States subjects I have noticed that a desire was expressed for the formation of a confederation similar to that of the Germanic States in the latter half of the last century. The unification of a number of little principalities and the creation of a federal state was in a large measure due to the genius and energy of Bismark. He had a clear insight into the real needs for the establishment of German unity which was partly brought about by diplomacy and War. On the other hand, the national unity of Italy was achieved by Cavour and Italian patriots by a process of assimilation of the different principalities into a single Kingdom and by the sympathy of France and England with the national aspirations of Italy to free herself from the Austrian yoke. I wish we had a Bismark or Cavour in the Indian States. European parallels may be very useful but perhaps we shall have to strike out a new path and make a constitution suitable to our own peculiar conditions.

And if it is necessary for the Indian Princes to make any sacrifices of their present powers and positions with a view to create a new federal constitution for the whole of India, I trust they will not hesitate to do so.

THE SMALLER STATES.

Another point that arises for consideration is the question as to whether a federal constitution for India should include all the States or whether a federated India should include only the more important ones. It will be admitted that in a large majority of the smaller States, all the administrative powers are now exercised by political agents. Out of a total 562 States 374 have an area of less than 1,000 square miles i.e., 1|4 of an average district in British India. Of the 562 States only 30 possess the area, population and resources of an average British Indian District. Three of the States are stated to have a population of 100 souls and 5 of them a revenue to Rs. 100. Whatever may be the circumstances under which many of these tiny states have been recognised as feudatories in the early part of the last century, it is clear that, before a federal union can be carried out between the states and the British Indian provinces a thorough investigation will have to be undertaken as to which of them should be admitted to a federal union. It is unthinkable that a large majority of the smaller states which are no better than petty Zamindaries should be put in the same category with Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda or Kashmir. The problem of the smaller states and their future position in a federated India requires very careful consideration.

POSITION OF PRINCES IN A FEDERAL UNION.

A third point is the exact position of these hereditary princes as heads of their states in a federal constitution. It is clear we cannot go solely by the precedents of federal constitutions elsewhere nor will it be practicable to ignore existing conditions. The recognition of the dignity, status and position of the princes of the more important states in a new constitution under appropriate safeguards will be necessary. It does not follow, from this that the present system of autocratic personal rule in the Indian states should necessarily continue. One of the objections raised by Lord Meston to the creation of a federal constitution for the whole of India including the Indian States is that the constituent states in the federation would be of two entirely different types, hereditary monarchies and provincial Governments under a democratic parliamentary system and that the creation of a common Constitution for both of them would be like mixing oil with water and that the two cannot really coalesce. This objection is not so formidable as Lord Meston wishes to make out. But even if there is any force in this objection it is clear that the princes are realising the inevitable trend of events in their states for the establishment of constitutional responsible Government. As an illustration, I may refer to the statement made by H. H. the Jam Saheb quite recently on a public occasion "that if it be the desire of his subjects to progress on the lines of British India they will not find him behind hand in enthusiastic response to their aspirations and that he shall be prepared to grant them in the administration a share adequate to their capacities." This is very encouraging statement and I trust that every other prince will follow him in this matter. The words "adequate to their capacities" in this pronouncement introduce a qualification the exact import of which is not clear. I hope that His Highness will not imitate the methods of the British Governmeat in appearing to make promises but at the same time making reservations with a view to evade them.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND AND THE STATES.

There is yet another fundamental point to which I must make a reference. That point, to put in the words of Lord Olivier, is, "Whether and how far the relations now subsisting between the King and all other Indian States can be transferred to the execution of an Indian National Government not responsible, as now to the British Parliament but to a federal Indian Assembly." During the discussions in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of dominion Self-Government for India during the last two or three years, the spokesmen of the Government of India pointedly raised the same question more than once. Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Government of India would like to know "whether the states would continue as heretofore to deal with the Governor-General in Council who is responsible to the British Parliament or with the executive Government responsible to the Indian Legislature? "Is Indian Self-Government to be confined to British India only or was it to be extended to the States also. Under what terms should this be done? Are they to be dependent on the Crown or are they to be controlled by a new Government responsible only to the Indian Legislature instead of a Government responsible to the British Parliament?"

The Constitutional issue thus raised by Lord Olivier and Sir Malcolm Hailey has been answered more than once by eminent Indian statesmen who are recognised authorities on Indian Constitutional Law. The contention that Indian States have entered into treaty relations with the Governor-General as representative of the British Crown and not of the executive head of the Government of India for the time being is without foundation. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer very recently examined the question again and has clearly expressed the opinion that "the treaties do not merely confer a personal right or obligation but impose obligations on the rulers for the time being of the Indian States in favour of the authorities for the time being in charge of the Government of India." It is not, therefore, correct to say that the treaties were entered into with the Crown, irrespective of this sovereignty of British India and if this sovereignty is transferred by the Crown acting with the British Parliament to an Indian National Parliament the Indian States cannot claim to have any constitutional relations solely with the British Crown and independently of the Government of India as defined in a new Constitution.

Sir Malcolm Hailey expressed the opinion that some of federation is the objective frequently suggested to the Government of India and his speech leads one to conclude that, in his opinion, some such federation would be necessary but that the terms on which such a federation should be secured between British India and the Indian States should first be settled. Sir Malcolm could not have forgotten the public pronouncement of the Indian Princes in regard to the Political evolution of India and should not have had any doubt as to their attitude. Ten years ago the Maharaja of Bikaner gave in a general way the answer to these points. He said "there can be no more mistaken view that the Indian Princes will look with disfavour or apprehension upon political development in India. On the contrary, they would rejoice to see India politically progressing on constitutional lines under the British flag." Nor do I see any reason why the Princes should hesitate to be constitutionally connected with a Government responsible only to the Indian Legislature. The states will have suitable representation in the federal legislature and in the federal executive that may come into existence and in all other federal assemblies for the control of federal affairs. A federal executive and a federal legislative in the making of which the Princes and the people of states will have a voice would undoubtedly protect their rights very much better than a Government which is not responsible to them and than a Parliament in which they have no representation. I do not, therefore, believe that the Indian Princes as a body would not co-operate with us in coming into a federation with British India and in the political reconstruction of India. Their active help and assistance is necessary in attaining our ideals for the political emancipation of our motherland and we may rely on their lofty patriotism to come into line with the political aspirations of the people of India as a whole. Some of our enemies will, however, continue to cherish the hope that the Indian Princes may be used for creating difficulties in the reconstruction of our political edifice on a democratic basis; but I sincerely hope that they will be disappointed. The time spirit is rapidly changing even the most conservative rulers of the Indian States and the most conservative institutions in the country. Sir William Lee Warner predicted this change at the beginning of the century in pregnant words: "The day has passed when the East could bow low before the storm in patient deep disdain. The legions still thunder by oriental society can never go back to what it was. To-morrow will not be as Yesterday. It is certain that the present century will witness alterations in the character of British relations with the native states." This prophecy is now beginning to be fulfilled.

I have referred briefly to these vital aspects of the problem and do not feel called upon to take up any more of your time by the discussion of further details nor do I wish to refer to any of the schemes that are now holding the field. Our energies must be devoted to evolving a scheme acceptable to the Princes and the people of the Indian States and of British India, the further details of federal constitution such as the composition of a federal legislature, or of a federal executive, the functions of the federal state, the constitution of a federal Court and the settlement of inter-state disputes, the system of federal finance, the exact powers of intervention to be observed to the federal Government in the internal administration of the states and various other matters should receive detailed consideration only after the states are scheduled into (1) real sovereign States, (2) States which are feudal in their character, (3) States which are altogether non-sovereign; and for that purpose I trust, you will, while agreeing to the general principles appoint a suitable committee to formulate a scheme purposely for final adoption by this and other Conferences of State subjects in the near future.

# GROWING MUNICIPAL LIABILITIES

## SUSPENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

### SUGGESTION REJECTED BY CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Coporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved to adopt the report of the Finance and Banking Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding suggestions as to how the growing liabilities of the Corporation can be met without imposing further burden on the rate-payers. The Sub-Committee expressed their opinion that there was no cause of pessimism, but it required careful watching. Among other things they recommended that until the dispute with the Government as regards the contribution towards free and compulsory primary education was decided in favour of the Corporation, or unless the Corporation were prepared to meet the extra expenditure involved, the Corporation should not proceed with the completion of the programme.

MR. VAIDYA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment to delete the recommendation relating to the suspension of the programme of free and compulsory primary education.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram urged to proceed with the programme of free and compulsory primary education even if it meant starvation and suspension of other works as the political, social and economic progress of the country depended only on education.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said it was no use discussing the question of free and compulsory primary education in the city until judgment was passed on the administration of the Schools Committee. The cost of primary education in F and G Wards was estimated at Rs. four lakhs a year and it would be several lakhs to spread free education in other wards of the city. He therefore supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the object of Sir Vasantrao in retaining the paragraph regarding the primary education was to curtail the growth of primary education.

ALREADY STANDS COMMITTED.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi pointed out that the Corporation had already committed themselves to the introduction of primary education in B and E Wards and by adopting the recommendation of the Sub-Committee they would stultify themselves.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the Sub-Committee had put forward a statement of fact as they were asked to suggest how to check the growing liabilities of the Corporation. One of their suggestions was not to proceed with the completion of the programme of free and compulsory primary education until the question of Government contribution was decided. He assured the House that not a single member of the Standing Committee had any intention to check the growth of free and compulsory primary education.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

"TUKARAM" DISASTER ECHO.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved:—

"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the appalling loss of life caused by the sinking of the two steamers, the 'Tukaram' and the 'Jayanti', during the recent storm and to request them, with a view to minimising such disasters in future, to call upon the owners of the Steamship Companies who own the Coasting Steamers to provide wireless apparatus on their steamers through the Port Trust authorities."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved the following as a rider which Mr. Boman-Behram accepted:—

"That the Corporation, while deploring the heavy loss of life caused by the recent sinking of the two coastal steamers, 'S. S. Tukaram' and 'S. S. Jayanti', are of opinion that Government should without any delay appoint a representative Committee (1) to inquire into the causes of the disasters and (2) to suggest measures for preventing such disasters in future.

The President be requested to address Government accordingly.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-40 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

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# HIGH COURT

## CRICKET CLUB DISPUTE

### BHARAT XI DECLARED NOT PROPRIETORY CLUB

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court in the action brought by M. P. Parikh and other members of the Bharat Cricket XI Club asking for a declaration that they were the proprietors of the Club and for an injunction restraining the defendant C. H. Nanavatty from representing himself and acting as the proprietor.

The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

The plaintiffs' case was that the Club belonged to the members by whose subscriptions and management it was being maintained. The defendant on the other hand claimed that it was formed and started by himself in 1919 and that he was the sole proprietor.

Discussing the evidence in course of the judgment, His Lordship observed that there was nothing on the fixture cards or other record to show that the defendant was the proprietor of the Club. In fact he used to sign as the Hon. Secretary. It was also in evidence that the defendant used to pay the usual monthly subscription like other members and did not set up his right as a proprietor till recently when a split took place in the Club.

The plaintiffs have proved that they were the proprietors and that the defendant was not the owner. They were therefore entitled to the declaration which they sought.

NOT A CASE FOR INJUNCTION.

As regards the plaintiffs' prayer for an injunction against the defendant, His Lordship observed that an injunction was usually granted in cases where a trade name was used rsulting in profit to the men using it. There was no case where an injunction was granted in matters of this character involving no financial interest. His Lordship, therefore, refused to grant the injunction.

## AMBITIOUS SERVANT

### THREE MONTHS FOR WEARING MASTER'S WAIST-COAT

Ganoo Laxman, a domestic servant, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on a charge of theft, on Monday.

The complainant, Jivraj Madhav, in his evidence stated that he resided in a building on the Girgaum Back Road. The accused was his servant. He sent him one morning to fetch milk, and himself went to the water-tap to wash his face. When he returned from the tap after a couple of minutes, he saw the accused. The accused told him that he had brought the milk, but had paid half anna extra at the shop by mistake. So, to recover the half anna, he went down and did not return after that.

Some time after the accused's going away, Jivraj wanted to go out. He went to where he had kept his clothes and found that his waist-coat was missing. He had kept Rs. 96 in the waist-coat pocket. The accused was afterwards caught and brought to him by another servant.

When the accused was arrested and searched, a sum of Rs. 75 and odd was found on his person. He was found wearing the stolen garment. When questioned he admitted having committed the theft. He also admitted two previous convictions for house-breaking and theft. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted him of theft and sentenced to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20. If the fine be recovered, it is to be paid to the complainant; in default of payment, the accused is sentenced to a further term of 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## COLLECTION FOR A BRIGHTER SHIMGA NO BLACKMAIL

Govind Ramji, a Hindu youth, was called upon before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, for being bound over under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code for habitually committing acts involving breach of the peace.

The accused resides in a room on the ground floor of Sarkari Tabela near Thakurdwar. The prosecution alleged that he with some companions of his went to the rooms of other tenants of the building and demanded payment, and on being refused, held out threats to them.

Several witnesses, some of whom are complainants in this case, when examined stated that the accused and his companions had come to them about the time of the last Shimga festival. They were collecting money from the tenants for some performance, in connection with the festival. They also admitted that it was usual for people to go about collecting money on such festive occasions.

The prosecution having failed to prove the charge, the learned Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.


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## ALL-INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

### ORIGINAL DATES CHANGED

Owing to the unforeseen circumstances the dates originally fixed (14th, 15th and 16th of January) for the holding of the Fifth Session of the All-India Conference of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff in Bombay have been changed and the Conference will be held on 7th, 8th and 9th of January. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Mr. M. R. Jayakar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will be held at the Elphinstone Theatre, Bombay, and a large number of delegates are expected to attend from all parts of India.

## BOMBAY-MADRAS JOURNEY

### THIRD-CLASS CONCESSION TICKETS

On the representation of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, the G.I.P. Railway Company has consented now to issue third-class concession return tickets direct from Bombay to Madras at one and a half fares.

## BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu Mahajan Sabha a public meeting of the Telugus of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S|T.) in the open space of the Girls' School compound, Kamatipura Bazar Road, to give expression to their emphatic opinion in connection with the total boycott of the Simon Commission, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J.P., will preside.

## "BOYCOTT AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—On page 9 of your to-day's issue is a paragraph headed "Boycott and Municipal Employees." The impression conveyed by the paragraph is misleading owing to the non-publication in full of my letter of the 13th of December to the Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Workenmeu's Union of which I atach a copy. It will be seen therefrom that the only point raised in my letter was the question of a strike by the Municipal employees and not the general question of the boycott of the Royal Commission which is a matter which does not concern the Municipal administration. I have not followed the details of the public meetings which have been held in Bombay, but I believe I am right in saying that they have given no approval to any proposal for a strike in honour of the arrival in India of the members of the Commission. Whether I am right on this point or not there can be no question that the Municipal Commissioner would be failing in his duties to the city, if he countenanced a deliberate suspension of the essential services which are necessary for the health of the community, either on this or any other account.

The Municipal Workmen's Union is a body registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 and political propaganda is not one of its declared objects. I am, therefore, of opinion, though this opinion may be incorrect, that the Union as such cannot legally pass a resolution dealing with political matters. This, however, is merely a side issue with which the Registrar of Trade Unions will deal in due course. The point of my correspondence with the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. Jhabvala, is to the effect that those Municipal employees who deliberately go on strike on this or any other account will be dismissed from the service or prosecuted under the Municipal Servants Act V of 1890, and that if legal evidence is available to show that any person has instigated such a strike, the propriety of prosecuting him criminally will be considered.—Yours, etc.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

## LETTER TO MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

The following is the letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Hon. General Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, Bombay:—

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 33 of the 6th December, 1927, forwarding me a copy of the various resolutions. I shall deal with the other resolutions subsequently, but Resolution No. 5 is of such a nature that I find it necessary to warn you and through you the members of the Union that any Municipal Servant who performs any of the duties specified in the Schedule to the Bombay Municipal Servants Act No. V of 1890 and absents himself therefrom will be prosecuted under that Act. Further I propose to prosecute any person who may appear to be instigating the Municipal Servants so bound, and in this connection I should be obliged if you would inform me the names of the mover and seconder of the resolution in question. Those Municipal servants who do not perform the duties shown in the schedule, will, in the event of their absenting themselves from duty as suggested, be dismissed. I am also forwarding a copy of the resolution in question to the Registrar of Trade Unions appointed under the Act with a suggestion that he should consider whether the said resolution falls within the purview of the objects for which the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union has been established.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

# TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET

## ETHICAL TEST RESULTS

### DISCUSSION IN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

The Indian Philosophical Congress again met on Tuesday in the University Buildings when a number of interesting papers were read on various branches of philosophy, Mr. Subramania Ayyer of Mysore presided over the discussion:—

(1) Sankara's Doctrine of Maya by Nalini Kanta Brahma of Krishnagar, Bengal. (2) A comparative study of the Indian doctrines of non-soul from the Jain standpoint by Harisatya Bhattacharjee of Ramkristopur. (3) A few short-comings of Jainism as a system of philosophy by B. L. Atroya of the Hindu University, Benares. (4) Ramanuja's criticism of Mayavada by K. R. Srinivasiengar of Maharaja's College, Mysore. (5) The problem of perceptual knowledge in the Advait Vedanta by D. G. Londbe of Amalner.

Metaphysics and Logic were discussed under the chairmanship of Prof. Krishnachandra Bhattacharya of Calcutta, when the following papers were read:—

(1) Values as objects of interest by D. G. Vinod of East Khandesh. (2) Time and Eternity by J. C. P. d'Andrade of Elphinstone College, Bombay. (3) Existence and experience by P. S. Ramanathan of King Edward College, Amraoti. (4) The problem of reality by S. K. Maitra of Benares Hindu University. (5) An essay on metaphysical and mathematical time, including time in the theory of relativity by J. Walker Tomb of Asansol.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Miss Sulabha Panandikar of Amalner read a paper on "Attributes of God", in which she said:—

As satisfying one's need to reach perfection God becomes (1) the preserver of our values and ideals, endowed with power to give them reality. As satisfying man's need for a being to depend upon God is seen to be; (2) the Supreme Power, that final principle which explains all existence, or, in less philosophic terminology, God is here the creator of the universe. And, lastly, as saving man from isolation; (3) God becomes the lover of man and the object of his love.

Rev. J. Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, read an interesting paper on Ethical Test which comprised results of a test given to about 250 students. The students were asked to place in order the sinfulness of the ten actions and to give reasons for their choice, viz.:—

Copying at a college examination.
Eating cow's flesh.
Failing to educate the girls of one's family.
Forging the signature of an M. L. C. on a character certificate.
Giving a bribe to an official.
Refusing to marry at one's father's command.
Shooting a horse which has broken its leg.
Striking a disobedient servant in anger.
Telling a lie to save a friend from punishment.
Travelling by train without a ticket.

## TROPICAL MEDICINE CONGRESS DELEGATES

### FLYING VISIT TO BOMBAY

About 70 delegates of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine which held its Congress at Calcutta last week, came to Bombay on Tuesday. They would stay in Bombay for three days and would visit public hospitals and scientific institutions. They seem to have taken advantage of a short recess of the Congress for they would return to Calcutta on Thursday, when the Congress resumes its work. On Tuesday afternoon the delegates paid a visit to the K. E. M. Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Wadia Maternity Hospital. To-day (Wednesday) they would visit J. J. Hospital, Motlibai Hospital, Sir D. M. Petit Hospital and Haffkine Institute. On Thursday after an excursion to the Elephanta Caves they would visit Leper Asylum at Matunga, G. T. Hospital and E. G. Hospital.

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# COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

## BOMBAY'S SLOW PROGRESS

## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR SYDENHAM GRADUATES

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics celebrated the second "College Day" before a large and distinguished gathering on Monday. A lengthy programme of entertainment kept the guests busy from the afternoon till evening when a mass meeting of students, past and present, with their guardians and parents was held under the presidency of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai who distributed prizes to the successful students.

Once again an elaborate programme of music was gone through.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN'S WELCOME.

Principal M. L. Tannan then in welcoming the guests said: It is generally admitted that in modern times commerce is the life-blood of a country and no nation wishing to take its proper place among the leading nations of the world can afford to neglect the activities connected with the development of its economic resources.

I believe the importance of higher commercial training in the life of a country is no longer disputed because not only most of the important provinces following the lead given by this Presidency have already started commercial colleges, but also because the commercial community has begun to appreciate the value of higher training in business both in their own interests as well as in those of the country. It is however regrettable that this branch of education has not so far received the active support and encouragement which it deserves. For instance although a college of commerce was started some 14 years ago, very little has so far been done in the matter of secondary, industrial and commercial education in this Presidency. Government have no doubt at my suggestion been pleased to institute a commercial and clerical certificate examination, and to attach model commercial classes to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. Similar provision has yet to be made for other cities. It is gratifying to observe that although these classes were started a little over a year ago, they have already become almost self-supporting. Let us hope that similar classes will soon be started at least in certain selected cities such as Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona and Hubli. I trust that the Seconday Education Committee which Government have recently appointed will carefully consider the desirability of giving vocational bias to the secondary education in this Presidency, so that our young men may be able to take such branch of secondary education as will suit their requirements.

WANTED SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BEST STUDENTS.

There is another important need, the fulfilment of which depends largely on the commercial magnates and industrial leaders of this Presidency in general and this city in particular. With a view to encourage the best talent of the College, it is desirable to endow the College with a scholarship for its best graduates who wish to go abroad either for further specialization in a branch of commercial education or some practical training in a commercial line. I am sure that the amount used for the purpose will repay manifold both directly as well as indirectly. Such scholarships are generally provided for similar institutions in other countries and I trust that this need of the College will be met at an early date.,

A UNIQUE INSTITUTION.

The chairman then distributed the prizes and congratulated the students and the staff for their success of the past year. The Sydenham College, he said, was an unique institution in Bombay Presidency as it supplied the real wants of the presidency. While arts colleges were turning out a number of graduates who were not able to find jobs, the Sydenham College graduates did not find any such difficulty as they got employments easily in commercial offices, railways and in various Government departments. He hoped that youths of the Bombay Presidency would take more advantage of this institution than in the past. Referring to the assistance of the Government, he promised to consider their request favourably, provided of course, funds permitted. Finally, he wished the students a bright and prosperous future.

# THANA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

## MR. TATA'S SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANT, Dec. 18.

The result of the bye-election of Thana Municipality which took place on Saturday last is as follows:—

Mr. D. P. Tata from ward No. 1 got the highest number of votes and was declared duly elected the Defeated candidates being Mr. N. B. Wadavkar and Mr. W. N. Raikar. In ward No. 2 Mr. S. N. Abhyankar was declared elected getting 142 votes more than the other candidate Mr. G. G. Pradhan.

# NEPAL PRIME MINISTER.

## VISITING INDIA FOR HEALTH

## EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

The following telegraphic correspondence is published for general information:—

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal, Raxaul, dated Viceroy's Camp, the 17th December.

"I tender to Your Highness a very hearty welcome to India and sincerely hope that your stay in this country will prove of lasting benekt to your health. I trust that on your return to Nepal you will carry back with you the happiest recollections of your visit. I am looking forward with keen pleasure to making Your Highness's acquaintance. As I have had to curtail my visit to Calcutta owing to illness I may not be able to see as much of Your Highness as I would have wished."

Telegram from His Highness Maharaja Chandra Shumshere Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Raxaul, the 17th December.

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for Your Excellency's cordial message of welcome which I greatly appreciate. Sure as I feel of carrying back happiest memory of my visit I also share the hope so very kindly expressed by Your Excellency that my health will be benefitted. It is distressing to hear of Your Excellency's illness which must have been contracted on tours to malarial tracts in your ceaseless labour to get in touch with actual conditions in the country. I hope and pray that Your Excellency may soon be restored to health and greatly look forward to the pleasure of making Your Excellency's acquaintance."

## MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

### PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

The Secretary of the Reception Committee for the Muslim League Sessions wires from Calcutta as follows:—

Arrangements for holding the annual session of the All India Moslem League are in progress. The guests will be accommodated at a central place in the town. As the time is short, intimation should be sent to the Secretary, Reception Committee at once preferably by wire of the time and date of the arrival of the guests. Persons living in European style if they do not make their own arrangements are requested to give intimation at once.


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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 21 1927

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# "ART FOR THE GODS"

## CHIEF OF AUNDH'S APPEAL

## INFORMATIVE SPEECH AT THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Shrimant Bala Saheb, Chief of Aundh, read an informative paper on Ajanta before a crowded meeting in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms on Friday last. Among those present were Dr. Jamsedji Modi, Mr. V. P. Vaid, Father Zimmerman, Father Heras, Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, Captain Gladstone Solomon, Mr. Mukul Dey, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Mr. S. Haji, Dr. Parker, Mr. J. A. Lalkaka and a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in art. Shrimant Balasaheb's speech was illustrated with monchrome as well as autochromatic lantern slides.

He saw, he said, the Ajanta caves first in 1908 on his return to Poona from Nagpur. The caves are situated at a distance of about 45 miles from Jaigaon and 4 miles from a village named Fardapur, where a very good guest house is built with Khan Sama and all arrangements by the Nizam's Government. The oldest cave at Ajanta was carved and painted in 200 B.C. The most modern, perhaps in 300 or 600 A.D.

After the decline of the Buddha religion from Maharashtra in A.D. 600, the Buddha caves of Ajanta were neglected. The caves are situated at a distanic from the main road and in a wild corner of the hills and are not open like the caves at Verul. Therefore, they were neglected and nobody visited them for several centuries. So much so that even the people of Fardapur and Ajanta, had a rumour amongst them that these hills were the residing places of ghosts etc. Thus nobody knew that there were such fine carvings and such fine pictures till about A.D. 1840, when an English Military Officer was shown these caves by some co-herds as the dens of tigers. Since that time people began to visit these caves.

### TWENTY YEARS AGO.

"When we visited," he said, "the Ajanta caves 20 years ago in 1908 there was only one Sepoy kept there. All the caves were in a dirty condition. Many caves were full of bats and the visitors could enter them only with their hand-kerchiefs to their noses. They were stinking horribly. Several had dark ominous bees' hives and roney-cubs also hanging and it was dangerous to enter them. Now there is a special officer called "Curator" at the caves every day exdept Friday. He has a havaldar, some peons and several coolies under him; who keep all the 29 caves very clean and show the pictures with lamps to the visitors. I hear now that there is an electrical installation in the caves and everybody can see the caves very clearly. We must thank the Nizam's Government for all these arrangements for preserving and keeping in good order the oldest monuments of Indian Pictorial Art.

### CORRECT OUTLINE.

We go to Ajanta to see the pictures and, therefore, we do not see with a very critical eye the architecture and beauty of carving in these caves. But as I shall show you now the beauty of carving in Ajanta is very great and sometimes superior to even that of Ellora.

All the caves at Ajanta excepting only the cave No. 10 are dark. It is really a mystery as to with what lighting arrangements the artists painted these pictures. Because it is not possible to see them to their fullest advantage even with an incandescent lamp or the electric light. Therefore, we had taken several big mirrors with us. One was kept outside the cave, and one inside; the reflection of the Sun was taken on this inside mirror and it was thrown on a write sheet 8' x 8' and reflected light from this was thrown on a wall which was to be photographed or which the artist copied. Thus the real beauty of colour and outline was quite clear. We first took with this light photographs of the pictures which we wanted our artists to copy. From these transparences for magic lantern projection were made and then they were projected through a magic lantern on the paper, when the artist drew the outline with a pencil. Thus our outline is absolutely correct. Otherwise it is very difficult to make a correct outline. The outline cannot be seen properly in the dim light on the transparent paper and in some cases the orifinal pictures are so large that we cannot paint such a big picture on paper and, therefore, in almost all the copies made upto now, the outline is a guess work. It may be correct or it may not be; and any mistake is the outline will spoil the whole picture, however, skilfully the colouring is made. We have made about 60 copies in all.

### NOT FRESCOES.

The painted caves of Ajanta and in fact all the caves are cut in solid granite. All the walls on which pictures are painted, were first plastered with mud perhaps mixed with some proportion of cow dung and the ash of rice craff or musk. This has to be very well seasoned. This plaster is very fine, because it has stood the test of 2000 to 1700 years, in rain, wind and sun, as well as the spoiling effects of bats' nests and the honey combs or bees. Pictures at Ajanta are called Frescoes. But as a matter of fact they are not frescoes. When pictures are painted and mixed in the lime plaster while the last coating of lime is wet the pictures are called frescoes. Pictures in the Vatican and on the ruined walls of Pompeii are frescoes. In India the tops of temples are painted also in this manner and they are frescoes. But in Ajanta the pictures were painted after the mud plaster was dry and pictures painted on dry walls are called Saco paintings. In Ajanta the ceilings, the walls from top to bottom, the pillars are all pictured and painted in the caves which have pictures in them. At present we find good pictures in caves Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 21, some others also were first painted and pictured but they are not now worth seeing.

### PAINTINGS AT AJANTA.

In my opinion nine things are essentially required for a good Art and we have to test any art on these nine points to see and determine whether any art is good or otherwise. The nine tests are:—

1. The outline. 2. Colour. 3. The brush and brushwork. 4. Anatomy. 5. Perspective. 6. History (Historical correctness as regards dress, ornaments, etc., according to the age). 7. Imitation of nature. 8. Expression. 9. Intention or Ideal.

At Ajanta the outline is superb. It is the outline which gives so much beauty to the Ajanta pictures. The curve of the face, the outline of the hand and body are drawn with one dash of the brush. It is the fine outline which constitutes the real beauty of the Indian Art of painting.

All the Ajanta pictures are painted with only six colours, viz., Yellow, Red, Green, Blue, White and Black.

We cannot say positively now of what hair the brushes were made by the artists who painted Ajanta. Yet I think our old artists always used brushes of the hair of squirrels' tails and the hair of a goat. Anatomy is very correct in Ajanta. The positions of standing, bending, reclining and sitting figures either male or female are all extremely correct and show a very proper study of the human figure by the artists of Ajanta.

### LIFE OF THE TIMES.

The pictures at Ajanta do not show, by whom and in what year the caves were cut or by what artists the pictures were painted; yet they show very clearly the dresses, the ornaments of those times, the modes of sitting, standing of kings and queens, common people and of servants. The arms of those days, the musical instruments, the modes of dancing, the accontrements of horses, chariots; and in this way a complete history of those times can be learnt by the careful observer of these pictures. There is also a picture which shows the embassy from Khushru II a Persian king to Pulkeshi II in Maharashtra, thus showing the approximate date of the picture. It cannot be said that the perspective is correct in the Ajanta pictures. As a matter of fact if we were to see European pictures of the 14th and 15th century, we see incorrect perspective in these also. In Ajanta imitation of nature is very good. Men, women, animals, trees etc. are very correctly drawn and faithfully painted. The standard of Ajanta is very high as regards expression. The artists have given expression not only to men, and women, but have gives them in many cases to animals also.

### NOT MERCENARY.

There is always an Intention or Ideal as to why a certain picture is painted. If a portrait of a person is painted by a modern artist, he always wants to please the owner by painting him a little younger with a few wrinkles cut off from his face. Then the intention of the artist is only to get more money. In Europe the Madona and child painted by so many artists in the 14th and 15th century were painted by the artists for Christ only and for their religious zeal. This is tre highest Ideal. In this case the artist is not mercenary and thinks only of the pleasure of his own heart by painting his God. All the pictures at Ajanta are painted with this Ideal. The Bhikshus who painted these pictures did not want to please anybody but themselves; did not want to get any money, because their livelihood was already secured by some grant for their maintenance of the vihara, to which he belonged and thus they wanted only to please Bhagwan Buddha by painting his life. Thus the Ideal of the pictures at Ajanta is very high indeed.

### ARTISTS' DUTY.

We must thank the late Lord Curzon for the steps which he took and made all the States take for the preservation of old monuments of India. We must all thank His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government also for the best arrangements, which it has made and the money which it is spending to preserve the oldest pictorial Art of India. I think it is the duty of every Indian Artist, either after he finishes his course of study in any school of Art, or at any time in his life, whenever he finds time, to go and copy some pictures of Ajanta and thus see and learn what really Indian Art is and what beauty it possesses.

### FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

I think we should make a request to the Nizam's Government, through the British Government to grant facilities to every bona-fide student to go and stay at Ajanta and make any number of copies he likes. If required some fee per day or month may be charged.

As I have said, there is a very good guest House at Ajanta for big people; but I think, the Nizam's Government should be requested to provide some rooms for Art students also, who wish to go and study Ajanta Art. A moderate rent may be charged of course.

Mr. V. Vaidya in proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished speaker said that he had been to Aundh and knew that the place was a place of pilgrimage for all art lovers. The pictures they saw that evening were the outcome, he observed, of Srimant Balasaheb's deep interest in Indian art. Srimant Balasaheb was not merely an academic student. He was himself known as an artist. And, it was great pleasure to hear what such a devoted artist rad to say about Ajanta.

Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar who followed, suggested that he need not elaborate on what they had seen that evening. The Chief Saheb of Aundh was known to all of them by his interest in Indian art and his work had endeared him to all genuine students of art.

Mr. K. H. Vakil said trat it was not often that the Society had the occasion to meet, as they met that evening, three personalities who had aspired and succeeded in bringing Ajanta nearer the popular mind and imagination. The Chief Srimant Bala Saheb, of Aundh, Captain Gladstone Solomon, author of tre stirring booklets on the "Jottings" and "Women of Ajanta" and Sri Mukul Dey, author of the "Pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh" were welcome names for any gathering appreciative of Indian art. He had only recently returned from Ajanta and Ellora. He was full of it. That, however, was not the occasion, Mr. Vakil remarked, when he could with any justice refer to his experience.

### FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

But there was one indelible impression made on his mind. The art one saw at Ajanta and Ellora was one that was beyond all rigid recipes usually prescribed by advocates of Indian art. Srimant Balasaheb's slides were, rightly, prepared for practical guidance to artists. That was a point of view that was not uncommonly overlooked. And, he felt sure that Srimant Balasaheb's appeal for facilities to Indian artists and students would meet with response. Dr. Jamshedji Modi concluded the proceedings of the meeting with an instructive reference to Phidias, the great Greek sculptor. He was, he said, often puzzled by the fact that the painting and carvings like those at Ajanta and in the European cathedrals were done in obscure, dark places where they could not be seen by the ordinary visitor. He was reminded of Phidias. Phidias was once, he said, restless about parts of a statue hidden away from public gaze. "They will not see" his friends advised. "But the Gods will", retorted Philias, "they are meant for the Gods". The paintings at Ajanta were, concluded Dr. Modi, meant for the Gods.

## *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 21ST.)

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).**

**SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.**

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs indicate that you are as harmless as a dove and would not harm even a fly, even though it may spoil your soup or ointment, as honest as Whitehall tin-gods, and as hardworking and intelligent as the four-footed braying animal. Rascals of all sorts and descriptions will take advantage of the weakness of your head. You are, therefore, advised to beware of human snakes in the grass or at the promenades. You are conscious of your limitations of the cranial faculties, and sometimes own it up like a gentleman, and not pretend yourself to be a Socrates or Solomon, as some of our present-day busy-bee joohukums do, exactly like a person of your species—mickey headed but little-witted, who claimed to be a prophet, and was asked by many to give some sign of his great power. He said: "Let every one of you think upon something and I shall read your thoughts." This was done and he was asked to read, whereupon, he replied: "Well, all of you are thinking that I am a fool, and that I am telling you a falsehood." They acknowledged that for once he was right in his conjecture!" A sound mind in a sound body is falsified in your case. Though you are a veritable pehlvan, and proud of your bulging muscles you are not fortunate in possessing bulging pockets, as cunning persons know full well how to relieve you of your surplus cash. You can't help it, such are your stars and planets, and comets, and Kismet!

(Continued from Column 6.)

more to the journalism which he adorned. He was the sort of writing man whom editors seek but so seldom find, for he was not only a storehouse of all sorts of knowledge of men and things, but he could translate into clear, concise, vibrant lines; and without the usual heartbreaking plea for time and preparation.

You rang him up at, say, three in the afternoon and suggested a subject, the manuscript to be delivered in a few hours; and he only failed to respond if and when the subject was uncongenial or beyond his ken. He was no back writer, and would only put his pen to paper when he had conviction.

He was never unjust. Bitter, yes, frequently, but always because he was honestly persuaded. For the rest, his kindness of soul shone through his fine English.

His loyalty to his profession was a beautiful thing. During the long term in which Masterman contributed to the "Sunday Express" he maintained a spirit of loyalty and attachment which for one who had suffered so many blows at our hands caused us many qualms of conscience for the past.

### "SINGING INTO THE DARK."

But he was one of those rare big men who have the heaven-born gift of separating personal from public affairs. "I was right from my point of view," he used to say, "and you were right from yours. So that's that." Always with a smile.

I would like to add in conclusion that several times in the last year other newspaper interests, conscious of Masterman's great qualities as a writer and observer, made him offers far beyond the emolument that he received from the "Sunday Express," and that he refused from offhand without ever letting us know. I had to learn of it from another source.

"Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal."

In his own poignant prose, at the end of one of his recent articles, "he went singing into the dark."

# A BRILLIANT JOURNALIST

## THE MAN WHO SMILED AT FATE

## THE LATE MR. MASTERMAN AS POLITICIAN

**The Editor-in-Chief of the "London Express" newspapers writes a brilliant sketch of the late Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman in "The Sunday Express."**

The man who greets misfortune with a smile and a jest has that in him which defies and puzzles Fate. Such a man was the late Charles Masterman.

In all the years of my experience of public life I have not met another man more prone to be the target of the shafts of adversity, and certainly none who accepted them with greater fortitude, and even indifference.

Here was a man endowed with superb qualities that in the normal course of a man's life should have lifted him to the very top. Indeed, there have been few men whose paths were so clearly indicated as leading straight to Downing-street beside this vivid, brilliant, facile, kindly-eyed, careless and indifferent scholar of Cambridge.

He had courage and confidence and character. He had conviction and political 'flair', and yet from beginning to end he was stalked and baulked by misfortune.

The ordinary man would have gone under. Masterman remained himself, waving aside his latest mishap with a smile and putting forth renewed effort to regain the rung of the ladder from which he had slipped.

He had that indefinable quality which know defeat but did not acknowledge it; not only in politics but in his private life, in his pleasures, and in his serious efforts.

I met him years ago at the house of Mr. H. G. Wells. We had often been in political opposition before, and the "Daily Express," which had seized on him as a particularly effective foil, had dealt him some terrible blows.

### A HUMAN BLUE-BOOK.

I had pictured him in my mind's eye as a great, unwieldy human Blue-book, a warehouse of statistics, a Cambridge don turned politician without having divested himself of the dust of his library shelves. I rather dreaded a personal encounter with this Liberal lion, who, I felt, was sure to assail me with doctrinaire rhodomontade and bore me with a superior condescension.

My surprise and gratification at being met with a smile—one of those smiles that reveal a soul—were intense. We became great friends that week-end, and when on the famous Wells hockey ground I dealt Masterman a terrific blow on the shin with a hockey stick, a blow that should have laid him whimpering on his back, he merely smiled and, rubbing the injured leg, said, "You hit nearly as hard with a club as you do with a pen."

I always liked Masterman after that, though I continued to assail him with my pen. I do not know if any one ever fought him as we did and defeated him so persistently; and through it all out came Masterman—beaten at the polls mainly by the "Daily Express"—with outstretched hand and a smiling face, as if to say: 'Well, you did it again this time, but you will not again."

When he was Under-Secretary for the Home Office and M.P. for North West Ham in 1911, he was unseated on the ground of the corrupt practices of his agent. I sent him a note of condolence.

His reply was characteristic. "It isn't always possible to foretell what to-morrow will bring forth, but it is always useful to remember that to-morrow wil be to-morrow."

Which was Masterman's way of defining Hope.

Well, to-morrow brought him back to Bethnal Green, and Mr. Asquith put him into the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; which was justification for the hope of his friends that he was now well on the way to the Premiership.

He was a "star" man in debate and a drawing attraction on Liberal platforms. But, alas! for the prognostications of friends and admirers. There came an election in February 1914.

The "Daily Express" did its best by way of leading articles and Strube's striking cartoons to show to the electors of Bethnal Green that Sir Mathew Wilson was the man to choose, and Bethnal Green did it. Again I met Masterman in Whitehall a few days later.

He was without a seat, but still a member of the Cabinet, and people were beginning to put invidious questions. I asked him what he was going to do.

"Let me ask you first," he said, with that disarming smile, 'what are 'you' going to do?"

"Oppose you of course," I said, "provided you can find a constituency."

### A CONSUMMATE JOURNALIST.

"Oh, well," he answered, "we will manage that somehow."

"Suppose you are defeated again," I said, "Won't that drive you back to where we want you most, to Fleet-street?"

He was a consummate journalist, and I always felt that he ought to have become Editor of the "Daily News," for which he wrote with great distinction. He would have adorned that post to the everlasting credit of British journalism.

But he said he meant to have another go at the constituencies, and so he went down to Ipswich, and we went with him. It was a hammer-and-tongs fight.

I remember a wonderful cartoon depicting Masterman wandering haplssly along the medieval streets of Ipswich. He

MR. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.

was leading a miserable urchin labelled "Home Rule Bill." The caption was:—

"There came into Ipswich a poor exile
of Bethnal,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy
and chill;
For his Party he sighed wren at twilight repairing
To wander alone with poor Home
Rule Bill."

It was the same monotonous ending, and Masterman's career as a Minister came to an end. But he never faltered nor complained. The star of his unconquered will shone on. "It's better to be born lucky than wise," he said and smiled.

The war came along, and he placed his vivid pen at the service of propaganda. He was worth an army corps and more. I never knew a man who worked harder and more cheerfully and more effectively.

It was an inspiration to see this slow, heavy-moving giant of brain as well as body going through his task. He went back to Parliament again after the war, flickered for a while, and went out again.

### VICTORIAN LIBERALISM.

His Liberalism was too robust, too Victorian to withstand the kaleidoscopic rays of the new method, and so he turned once

(Continued in Column 4.)

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